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* NATIONAL *
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LITERATURE AND ART

Artists and Writers Must Have a Good Grasp of Revolutionary Theory

- study of "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1975)

In the early forties, in order to bring about correct development in revolutionary literature and art and turn literature and art into an effective weapon for the revolution, Chairman Mao patiently taught the writers and artists at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art that they must "modestly study Marxism-Leninism." In compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the broad masses of writers and artists have, in the course of going into the fiery struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, seriously studied Marxism-Leninism, painstakingly created works for the workers, peasants and soldiers and made literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Since then, the literary and art movement in China has entered on a brilliant new stage.

Thirty-three years have elapsed. Thorough victory has been won in the new democratic revolution in China. Socialist revolution and socialist construction have won great victories and are developing in depth. Our country is in an important period of historical development and is waging a great struggle which is even more arduous, complicated and profound than any one before.

For the past few years, Chairman Mao has instructed the whole Party on many occasions to seriously read books and study and have a good grasp of Marxism. Not long ago, Chairman Mao issued an important directive on

the question of theory. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."

In the course of studying Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, we once again read "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and have come to further realize that "Marxism-Leninism is a science which must be studied by all revolutionaries, writers and artists not excepted." The broad masses of artists and writers must all seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and, in particular, the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat at present. Only in this way can literature and art play their role even better in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The ultimate aim of the proletarian revolution is to realize communism. In order to realize this ideal in the future, we must continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry out a protracted struggle not only on the economic and political fronts, but also in various spheres on the ideological and cultural fronts. The sphere of literature and art had long been the "hereditary territory" occupied by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. The strength and influences of the exploiting classes were very tenacious and strong.

The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for winning out in this sphere is invariably very violent and acute. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revisionist literary and art line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang had exercised dictatorship over the proletariat in this sphere. The leadership of literature and art seemed to be in the hands of the Communist Party in form but was actually manipulated by revisionists and bourgeois elements. Under the rule of the black line in literature and art, the sphere of literature and art had become an important hotbed breeding the bourgeoisie and revisionism. The great proletarian cultural revolution has shattered the rule by the revisionist line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang and snatched back the leadership in the sphere of literature and art. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art has won great victories.

At present, the literary revolution with the revolutionary model plays as its hallmark is going on penetratingly. Steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, a contingent of revolutionary writers and artists joined by a great number of workers, peasants and soldiers is growing up and getting strong. Socialist literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers are vigorously developing. Many writers and artists learn diligently from and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. They are determined to "transform revolutionary plays and be revolutionaries," "learn from heroes and depict heroes" and have achieved gratifying results. Socialism is also triumphantly forging ahead in the sphere of literature and art.

However, we must realize that in the literary and art sphere, the force of the exploiting classes is still deep-rooted and the traditional influence

is still very tenacious. The existence of classes and class struggle, the difference between town and country and between mental and physical labor and the existence of bourgeois right provide the foundation for the revival and rebirth of the revisionist black line in literature and art. Here, new spiritual aristocrats and new varieties of bourgeois literature and art will grow. We are required to fight persistently to make Marxism firmly occupy all the battlefields in the sphere of literature and art.

Our revolutionary tasks is to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including the various spheres of culture." In order to oppose and guard against revisionism and accomplish the great historic mission of the proletariat, our writers and artists must seriously and assiduously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Historical lessons merit our attention. Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, has degenerated into social imperialism because the Khrushchev and Brezhnev renegade cliques have usurped the leadership. In this process of peaceful evolution, revisionist literature and art have played an extremely wicked role. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique vigorously used the literary and art battlefield as an important hotbed for corrupting the masses and restoring capitalism. Can it be said that the frightening facts in the Soviet Union are insufficient to provoke our deep thoughts?

In order to restore capitalism, the ringleaders of the opportunist line in our Party were also accustomed to using various means to corrupt the literary and art contingent. In particular, they lured and won over some people in the literary and art circles as their tools by the means of strengthening and expanding the bourgeois right and even restoring feudal privileges. Didn't Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company precisely do this? Like concessionaires buying antiques, they shouted to the writers, "Take out your works, collect fees for the writing and royalties!" They advocated that "those engaged in artistic creation should be paid according to what they have created." This was the way they incited the writers and artists to take their works as commodities and opposed making literature and art serve proletarian politics.

Lin Piao and company advocated "bestowing small favors to win the hearts of the people," "granting small favors and gaining big profits" and "pushing the policy of special favorable treatment to train vanguards," in a vain attempt to set up the fascist dictatorship of the Lin Dynasty. What was their "policy of special favorable treatment"? It was what they repeatedly said, "Guide people by high rank, support people with high emolument, give people great authority." The so-called "vanguards" were actually new bourgeois elements and vanguards for restoring capitalism.

In the past, some people in the literary and art circles were precisely tempted by "high rank," "high emolument," "great authority" and even "small favors." They did not study Marxism or remold their world outlook and were "hooked" by revisionism. We should forever bear this lesson in mind.

Another reason why writers and artists must properly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is that the ideological remolding of our literary and art contingent is a very formidable task.

Most of the people in our literary and art contingent are willing to serve socialist revolution and construction. However, many people do not come from the workers and peasants but from the families of the landlord and bourgeois classes or the petty bourgeoisie. They received bourgeois and revisionist education and came under the influence of the feudal, capitalist and revisionist art. Only by integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and striving to combine theory and practice can the broad masses of writers and artists gradually discard their bourgeois world outlook and grasp the Marxist world outlook. Steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, the broad masses of writers and artists have transformed their spiritual outlook to varying degrees. However, this does not mean that they have all grasped Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and solved the question of remolding their bourgeois world outlook. We should take the sober view that the pernicious influences of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism are still very deep and extensive in the sphere of literature and art. The bourgeois world outlook, the idea of bourgeois right, the idea of bourgeois literature and art, and the bourgeois style of life still exist to a serious extent among some people. To many writers and artists, the task of changing the bourgeois style of life is still very formidable. Even the writers and artists coming from the workers, peasants and soldiers must also doubtlessly carry out ideological remolding at all times. The view that ideolgoical remolding is almost done and the main task now is to raise the artistic techniques is quite harmful. As Chairman Mao pointed out 33 years ago, "But as I see it, the political side is more of a problem at present." Many writers and artists cannot distinguish clearly between what is Marxism and what is revisionism, and what is proletarian literature and art and what is bourgeois literature and art. Many instances show that if we do not grasp the study of Marxism, we will invariably be muddled on the question of theory and, as a result, we shall be deceived and led by the nose by the revisionist line. Therefore, we must diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, further wipe out the influences of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, tighten up the remolding of our subjective world so as to keep up with the combat steps of hundred millions of workers and peasants.

"It is necessary to master and apply the Marxist theory. The aim in mastery is wholly in application." In studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must scrutinize it thoroughly and understand it thoroughly and must pay attention to applying it in the light of reality. In studying the question of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, the principal question to be clarified and solved is to oppose and guard against revisionism and uphold the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. It is necessary to deepen the revolutionary mass criticism of revisionismm, including continuous criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and criticism of the bourgeois idea of literature and art. In the course of study, it is necessary to uphold the principle of

uniting theory with reality and of uniting the history with the actual condition of class struggle and the two-line struggle on the literary and art front, to sum up the experience in literary revolution, and to remold our world outlook with consideration given to the state of mind.

"This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental;it is a question of principle." Should literature and art serve the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers after all, or should it seek profits for individuals or a handful of people? This is the basic question in the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and the revisionist line in literature and art. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao lures the writers and artists to pursue the private interests of individuals or small cliques and leads them to the evil path of serving the bourgeoisie. At present, many writers and artists have a clearer understanding of the question of "for whom" in literature and art. However, many people actually have not thoroughly or genuinely solved this question.

In order to make literature and art really serve the dictatorship of the proletariat and workers, peasants and soldiers, we must carry the revolution in literature and art through to the end.

Meanwhile, in socialist society, there arestill the traces of old society, and the concept of the private ownership of art, the concept of fame and gain and the mercenary concept still persistently bother some people like demons. These people look upon knowledge, works, techniques and abilities as capital and commodity and look upon themselves as commodities. They consider themselves rare commodities to be sold at high prices, and haggle over prices with the Party and the people. Some people still find the so-called saying "with a new skill, one can get a living anywhere under heaven" fragrant. Some people promote literature and art for the workers, peasants and soldiers in name but for themselves in fact.

The writers and artists must seriously study the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat and grasp the central question of remolding their world outlook and gradually solve it. The revolutionary writers and artists must take the great communist fighter Lu Hsün as example, dissect themselves strictly and be "oxen" of the proletariat and the people, devoting themselves to state affairs body and soul until death.

Literature and art must serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the present day, it means struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. The broad masses of writers and artists must go among the workers, peasants and soldiers and understand the seething struggle waged by the workers, peasants and soldiers for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must permanently and not temporarily, unconditionally and not conditionally, wholeheartedly and not half-heartedly, go among the workers, peasants and soldiers and go into the actual struggle to learn from and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. They must strive to "become one" in thinking and feeling with

the workers, peasants and soldiers, shift their foothold to the workers, peasants and soldiers, "treat themselves as the faithful spokesmen of the masses" so as to contribute their part toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Restriction of the bourgeois erosion and elimination of the bourgeois style of work are of great significance to the writers and artists. The bourgeoisie and revisionism vigorously expand the bourgeois right, advocate the trash such as "three famous" and "three highs," spread the bourgeois style of life and use the bad habits to corrupt the writers and artists. The writers and artists must raise their power of discernment and maintain vigilance against this. However, raising the power of discernment and anti-corrosion, presupposes the grasp of the ideological weapon. Our great ideological weapon is Marxism. In the process of studying the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat and the struggle to further criticize revisionism, the broad masses of writers and artists must raise their awareness of preventing erosion and prevent the bourgeois germs from entering into our body, and the revolutionary fighters who consciously get rid of the idea of the bourgeois right.

Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory has educated and encouraged the broad masses of professional and spare-time writers and artists. A mass upsurge in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is in full swing and is gradually developing in depth. We believe that as long as we resolutely follow Chairman Mao's teachings, combine the study of Marxism with the study of society and work perseveringly, we shall certainly be able to bring about an even deeper development of the proletarian revolution in literature and art and win still greater victories!

* * *

STYLE OF WORK

Work With a Show of Revolutionary Spirit

by

Wang Ch'i-yün (汪起云), worker of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 17, 1975)

In May 1919, in warm response to the great call of the Russian Communist (Bolshevik) Party Central Committee, "Work with a show of revolutionary spirit," the proletariat of Soviet Russia smashed the narrow horizon of the idea of bourgeois right and organized "subbotniks." Productivity of labor rose considerably. The appearance of "subbotniks" marked the working class' rupture with traditional concepts in regard to the problem of whom to work for and how to work, and marked the rudiment of communism.

After seizure of political power by the proletariat, "is likewise inevitably posed (the more so the farther ahead we go) the more important task of actively building communism, creating new economic relations and building a new society." To build socialism and communism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat must not only suppress the resistance of the landlords and capitalists and wage a struggle with the newly engendered bourgeoisie but also strive to develop production and create more material wealth. Our working class is the master of the state shouldering the heavy burden of building socialism and communism.

To create more material wealth for the state, we should firmly follow the socialist direction, rely on our own resources, fight amidst hardship, criticize the counter-revolutionary fallacy of Lin Piao and company who promoted "material incentives" and smeared workers' development of the communist spirit as "a disguised form of suffering exploitation." We should actively contribute toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the old society, I was a cowherd tending cows. Later, I joined the Chinese PLA. In 1956, I was transferred from the army to become an automobile driver. I repeatedly studied Lenin's brilliant work "A Great Beginning." I came to understand that a tall building is built up brick by brick, tile by tile, that the realization of the great goal of communism calls for arduous and indomitable struggle of several generations under the guidance of the correct line and that /in this struggle/ we must begin with everyday "trifles." We should seek neither fame nor gain and make a greater contribution to the communist cause. To speed up the defense construction and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, never did I take a day off or miss a day of work for over ten years. I always thought to myself: In the period of the struggle of the Chingkang Mountains, we revolutionary forerunners each had only five cents' worth of oil, salt, firewood and vegetable a day. The revolutinary forerunners devoted themselves

to the proletarian cause of liberation heart and soul. They led a very hard life and even sacrificed their own life. Today, entrusted with the great mission of socialist construction, we must like revolutionary forerunners think nothing of personal loss or gain.

Chairman Mao said, "The present efforts are now directed toward the great objective of the future. Those who give up this great objective are no communists. Those who relax today's efforts are not Communist Party members either."

To consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieve this great goal of communism, we must still make tireless efforts in our revolutionary work of today and accomplish the tasks entrusted to us by the Party.

In 1967, I took part in the work of hauling mineral ores. After unloading a car, I was supposed to drive it back empty. I thought that if only I could haul something on the return trip, would not the transportation volume be doubled? I understood that the mine constantly wanted to have large quantities of coal and raw and other materials hauled from the railway station. Therefore, after unloading the ores every day, I had the car loaded with coal and charcoal for transportation back to the mine. So did I every day in the five months of my assignment to the mine.

One night, it was past nine. The coordinator came over to say that because of shortage of materials for production, there was the danger of a production suspension. I immediately asked for permission to do the driving. Having regard to my old age and the hard work I put in in day time, the leadership worried lest I might not be equal to it. I said, "Forget about my age. I am a Communist Party member. As such I should put on my shoulders the heavy burden. Even still greater difficulties are not beyond me. In making revolution, how can we think of age differences."

The leadership agreed to my request. Although with other comrades, I set out the same night. By covering over 260 kilometers back and forth, I triumphantly accomplished the assignment.

For several years, on Sundays and festive days or in the couple of hours available after a car trip, I intensified study and, at the same time, occupied my time with miscellaneous jobs like the retrieval of the old things and the utilization of waste materials, repairing automobile parts and cleaning and sanitary work. Sometimes, I also carried on my back the manure basket to pick manure. I helped the poor and lower-middle peasants clean the lavatory and carry human waste with the shoulder pole. As days went on, picking manure and hauling manure became a habit of mine. The comrades dubbed me "manure man." I thought that though picking manure and hauling manure is a small thing yet it can contribute a bit toward the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance. Such is my wish.

I am determined to study hard the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, consciously transform the world outlook, get rid of the idea of bourgeois right, foster the communist labor attitude and forever "maintain

the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying daring revolutionary spirit displayed in those years of revolutionary war and carry through revolutionary work to the end."

* * *

QUESTION OF LEADERSHIP

The Proletariat Must Get a Tight Grip of Leadership

by

the Workers Theorist Group, Power Branch, Peking
Automobile Manufacturing Factory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 16, 1975)

At the 2nd All-Russian Trade Union Congress in January 1919, Lenin full of confidence pointed out: "The revolution we have begun and have already been making for two years and which we are firmly determined to carry to its conclusion (applause), is possible and feasible only provided we achieve the transfer of power to the new class, provided the bourgeoisie, the capitalist slave-owners, the bourgeois intellectuals, the representatives of all the owners and property holders are replaced by the new class in all spheres of government, in all government affairs, in the entire business of directing the new life, from top to bottom." This passage by Lenin makes it clear that after the seizure of political power, the proletariat must keep a tight grip on leadership in political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and in the various areas of life to achieve all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. Only in this way can socialist revolution be carried through to the end.

Historical experience tells us that when a kind of social relations has reached such a state as to seriously hamper the development of social productive forces and objectively there is need to replace it by a new kind of production relations, the new class must first win political power through revolutionary violence and then, applying the political power, change the system of ownership on a big scale and consolidate and develop the new system of ownership. This is true of the supersession of the slave system by the feudal system. So is the supersession of feudalism by capitalism. It is all the more true of the socialist system of public owenrship which cannot be engendered under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. This has been fully borne out by the process of change of our system of ownership. After the people of our country under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao toppled the Kuomintang reactionary group following a long-term armed struggle and established the state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they, applying the leadership of the proletariat and the might of the dictatorship of the proletariat, eliminated the system of ownership by imperialism, bureaucrat capitalism and feudalism, gradually reformed the system of ownership by national capitalism and the system of ownership by individual laborers and established the two socialist systems of public ownership. The problem of reforming the system of ownership has not been completely solved but, it can be said, has in the main been solved. This stiuation underlines the importance of grasping the leadership. For this very reason, the bourgeoisie and revisionists, in conspiring to change the socialist system of public ownership, also start with the seizure of leadership over the system of whole-people ownership and the system of collective ownership and change of the socialist system of public

ownership in practice. Therefore, to insure at all times that the leadership over enterprises and undertakings coming under the socialist system of public ownership is really grasped in the hands of the Marxists and in the hands of the worker masses is the important task of our struggle during the historical period of our socialist society.

At the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao taught us: It seems that it will not do to go without the great proletarian cultural revolution, this foundation of ours being not solid. According to my observation, leaving alone the whole body and the overwhelming majority, it is feared that in a fairly large number of factories, leadership is not really grasped in the hands of Marxists and the masses of workers. In the past, there were not without good men in leading factories. There were good men, as could be found among Party committee secretaries, deputy secretaries and Party committee members and among Party branch secretaries. But people followed that kind of a line of Liu Shao-ch'i's in the past and promoted nothing but material incentives, profits in command, etc., advocated no proletarian politics and promoted cash awards, etc." "But in factories there are really bad people." "This is to say that the revolution is not at an end."

Study of Chairman Mao's teachings can help us further understand Lenin's directive cited above: "Achieve the transfer of power to the new class." "The bourgeoisie, the capitalist slave-owners, the bourgeois intellectuals, the representatives of all the owners and property holders are replaced by the new class in all spheres of government, in all government affairs, in the entire business of directing the new life, from top to bottom." This means that the leadership must be in the hands of Marxists and in the hands of the proletariat and the working class.

Study of Chairman Mao's teachings made us understand that change of factories and enterprises into ones coming under the socialist system of all-people ownership does not mean that all the problem such as what road should be traversed in factories and enterprises which class grasps the leadership have been solved. Massive facts uncovered in the great proletarian cultural revolution told that there were indeed some factory leaders who put no faith in the tremendous might of proletarian politics but in capitalist and revisionist stuff like "material incentives" and "profits in command" and who put blind faith in "the specialist movement of factories" and the revisionist system of one-man responsibility instead of wholeheartedly relying on the working class. They subjected the workers to control, restriction and suppression and excluded the worker masses from enterprise management.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the struggle of the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie and of Marxism to triumph over revisionism has achieved great results. But struggle is not at an end. Over the question of enterprise leadership, the struggle between the two classes and the two roads and the two lines is still going on.

In the historical phase of socialist society, since there are still soil and conditions engendering capitalism, the emergence of the new bourgeoisie is inevitable. They and the old bourgeois elements work together to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat and disrupt the socialist planned economy. Among a section of the working class and a section of the Party members, there are also some who are corrupted by the bourgeoisie and who run counter to the socialist road. Some people even whip up "bourgeois" wind and degenerated into new bourgeois elements. All this is worthy of our serious vigilance.

Leadership must be firmly grasped in the hands of genuine Marxists and in the hands of the working class. This is a task that can only be accomplished after a protracted and complicated struggle. Therefore, the broad masses of our workers, especially the leading cadres, must seriously study the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, get clear on the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, seriously adhere to the Party's basic line and the socialist direction of enterprises. At the same time, they must assiduously transform their world outlook and become genuine Marxists. On the other hand, we must train and upbring millions of successors to the proletarian cause of revolution and must strengthen Party leadership. Further, to continuously triumph over all criminal activities of the bourgeoisie aimed at disintegrating and disrupting the socialist system of public ownership, we must implement the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level.

* * *

BOURGEOIS EROSION

Resist Corrosion by Bourgeois Ideas

by

the Theory Group of the Third Sales Department of the
Talien Tungfanghung Store

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 17, 1975)

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our country at present practices a commodity system, and the wage system is unequal too, there being the eight-grade wage system, etc. These can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Thus it would be quite easy for people like Lin Piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power."

There are fundamental differences between socialist commerce and capitalist commerce. This is because of "a change in ownership." Bourgeois business management aims at exploiting the laboring people. Socialist commerce is a bridge between town and country, between industry and agriculture, and is an important front of socialist construction.

But in the historical period of socialism, due to the existence of class struggle and the existence of bourgeois right, the struggle between corrosion and counter-corrosion is acute on the commercial front. In the store, commodities are exchanged all day long and the law of value is still at work. This creates a condition enabling certain people to carry on capitalist operations, "operating in a big way where there are big profits to reap and in a small way where there are small profits to reap, and doing nothing where there are no profits to reap." Certain people are enabled to exploit certain loopholes found in between supply and demand to engage in speculation and manipulation or whip up evil winds. As a medium of exchange of commodities, money is still a commodity of equal value. With it, we can obtain commodities. "Therefore, there is a possibility of obtaining such money through other channels than one's work." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 343) Thus, be law-breaching acts like corruption, theft, seeking personal gains through public post are likely to occur even the new bourgeoisie would be engendered.

The bourgeoisie emerges with the development of the commodity economy. Bourgeois elements are relatively familiar with the sphere of circulation. In the socialist period, the new and old bourgeois elements always attempt to possess commodities and money through certain legal and many illegal channels and vigorously try to expand bourgeois right, humming all day long around the "traces" left over from the old society. They not only disrupt state plans, sell commodities illegally, engage in speculation and disturb the socialist market but, at the same time, vigorously spread such bourgeois ideas as "How can one keep his shoes from getting wet if he frequents the riverside?" "One lives in the world for food and clothing." They corrupt the cadres and salesmen by luring them with material things and spreading the bourgeois style of life. Against

this, we must maintain a high degree of vigilance and can in no way be negligent. We cannot in any way let ourselves be carried away by the tinsel world of commodities and exchange by means of money.

The struggle between corrosion and counter-corrosion on the commercial front requires our sales personnel to seriously transform their world outlook, break out of the narrow horizon of bourgeois right and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers heart and soul, meeting their urgent needs and thinking what they think.

Once, the store received a lot of work cloth. A saleswoman happened to need such cloth for making dress for her child. But seeing that many workers, peasants and soldiers liked this thing so much, she voluntarily gave up her original idea. As sales personnel of the socialist store, we ought to do as the saleswoman did.

Many comrades have a relatively long period of service and handle commodities and money every day. They are incorruptible.

Sales personnel of socialist commerce are the servants of the worker-peasant-soldier masses and also fighters combating corrosion. State-owned stores should not be just a trading ground but a combat position for waging the struggle against corrosion and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our sales personnel should make the fullest use of the counter to restrict bourgeois right, get rid of the idea of bourgeois right, resist bourgeois corrosion and consciously fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Industry Grows Fast on Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 26, 1975)

utilizing local resources, the people on hainan island have built a number of industries covering metallurgy, machine-building, ship-building, electronics, rubber, power, chemicals, food, timber, sugar refining and salt. gross industrial output value on the second biggest island in china last year was 20 times the pre-liberation figure in 1949 and 2.3 times that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. state targets for the first quarter of this year were overfulfilled, and the output showed an 11.9 percent rise in terms of value above the corresponding period last year.

the island is rich in mineral resource. with big reserves and rich ores, the hainan open-cast iron mine has been worked for more than 30 years. plunder and damage by the japanese imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries brought production to a standstill on the eve of liberation. expanding production under the party's leadership since liberation, the miners have adopted drills for shotfiring in extraction and big tip lorries and electric locomotives for transportation to replace old stupendous way. during the cultural revolution, the miners completed new systems for mining, power supply and the maintenance of equipment to turn the mine into a large modern one by self-reliance and hard work. the 1973 iron ore output was more than three times than in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

much headway was also made in the steel and machine-building industries. in addition to iron-smelting, steel-making and steel-rolling, hainan turns out a variety of large-size products like motor vehicle, walking tractors, machine tools, water turbine generator sets and some precision products.

the hainan island abounds in rubber. rubber processing workshops are now found on state farms and in many people's communes. the city of haiko makes more than 30 rubber products, covering motor and tractor tyres, conveyor belts, rubber boards for industrial use and rubber coated wires.

the local people have opened up a large number of saltfields and expanded the two small ones left from pre-liberation days. yingko, the biggest, was opened at the southern end of the island in 1952. its salt output in a year is 11 times the island's

annual total before liberation. a chemical plant attached to the saltfield produces potassium chloride, magnesium chloride as well as sodium-magnesium and potassium-magnesium fertilizers.

the "five mini-industries", including small iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, machinery and cement plants and small coal mines, have mushroomed on hainan. all counties and more than 90 percent of the people's communes have their own farm machinery repair plants and 60 percent of the production brigades have their farm tools repair shops. walking tractors, combine rice harvester, oil presses, rice mills, electric shellers and other farm machines are made in some of the counties and communes.

PAPER INDUSTRY

Paper Industry Thrives in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Chengtu, May 27, 1975)

over 60 kinds of paper, including high quality stationery, newsprint and paper for industrial, national defence and medical uses are being produced in szechwan province, southwest china. paper and paperboard output last year was 73 times that of 1949, the year of liberation.

the paper industry in the province has been developed under the principle of self-reliance and the policy of "walking on two legs", i.e., the simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises and the combination of modern and indigenous methods.

a part from big paper mills built with state appropriations, a larger number of medium-sized and small ones have been established by prefectures and counties by their own efforts. more than 100 paper mills distributed over 17 prefectures or cities and 60 counties are making use of local materials to supply local needs.

the chienyang paper mill was started in 1958 with only 25 workers using three stone jars and two vats to make a simple kind of paperboard. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers mechanized or semi-mechanized paper-making processes by effecting technical innovations and building over ten sets of equipment plus many accessories. the

increased variety now covers manifold, machine-glazed and writing paper, and packing paper for fertilizers and insecticides.

old factories raised their production capacity through expansion and technical transformation. at the 50-year-old chiale paper mill, the workers made 40 pieces of equipment and adopted silicon-controlled speed regulators and other new techniques in the great proletarian cultural revolution. last year, the total value of output was 75 percent higher than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. the mill, which produced a single kind of low-grade paper in 1949, is making manifold paper, relief printing paper, insulating paper and many other varieties.

the provincial research establishments and paper mills are widening the use of herbs and stalks as raw materials. bagasse is used by paper mills attached to a dozen sugar refineries in the tochiang river basin, a major sugar producer in the province, while in other areas fibres from the stalks of cotton, rice and wheat are turned to good account. these account for 40 percent of all the raw materials in the province's paper industry.

INDUSTRIAL AID TO AGRICULTURE

Shanghai Tractor Builders Do Best for Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 27, 1975)

workers of the fengshou (bumper harvest) tractor plant in shanghai have turned out more and better tractors to promote agricultural production. the output of fengshou-35 tractors multiplied 49 times in the last ten years while the cost dropped by 36 percent.

the plant began to produce tractors in 1963. during the great proletarian cultural revolution starting in 1966, the thousand and more workers of the plant have made more than 240 pieces of specialized equipment, or half of the plant's total, and introduced 11 mechanized and automated production lines. this resulted in a substantial rise in output, but the workers did not rest content with the success because they saw support to agriculture as something of great significance for consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and narrowing the difference between town and country. they decided to improve the performance of the tractors while increasing the output.

poor and lower-middle peasants are often invited to the plant to give talks on the excellent situation in the countryside. groups of workers and technicians headed by party committee members go to communes to seek opinions of the peasants. to improve the performance of fengshou-35, workers, cadres and technicians conducted 2,000 hours of field tests in each of four selected areas in southern and northern china. a year's hard work resulted in 40 innovations on the tractor. the new version turnd out to be lighter, faster and handier in ploughing and harrowing operations and needed less fuel.

during a rain around shanghai in autumn 1973, many tractors got stuck in muddy fields. to solve the problem, the workers turned out a number of 4-wheeled drive tractors in two months. a test-run over 160 hectares of muddy fields showed a 40 percent rise in driving power and a capacity to plough deep and fast in such fields.

TEA GROWING

East China Province Harvests More Spring Tea

(NCNA-English Hofei, May 26, 1975)

anhwei province, one of china's major tea growers, reports another good harvest of spring tea this year. by early may, the state purchase of "chihung", "tunlu" and "huangshan maofeng", teas possessing fragrant aroma, full taste and bright color, was more than 20 per cent greater than in the same 1974 period.

the cadres and peasants whose consciousness for continuing the revolution was raised through a study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat pledged themselves to produce more tea for the country. they strengthened field management to effect a luxuriant growth of the shrubs and continued to do so during the picking season, resulting in higher output and better quality.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MINERS

Central China Coal Field Gives Young Miners
Education in Revolutionary Tradition

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 26, 1975)

the hopi coal mines in central china's honan province teaches the young miners about the party's revolutionary tradition of hard struggle to stimulate their initiative in socialist revolution and construction.

expansion of the mines in recent years has increased the work force by more than 5,000 young people. organized by the communist youth league, they study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in more than 300 spare-time classes and at political evening schools. they invite veteran workers to tell the history of the mines and its revolutionary tradition. sometimes communist youth league members and other young workers visit mausoleum of revolutionary martyrs to acquaint the young people with their revolutionary dedication.

in february this year, one of the mines needed a machine to duplicate blue prints. some people wanted to buy a new one, but some communist youth league members decided to make one themselves. they saw this as a matter of line: were they willing to struggle hard or were they asking the state for everything they needed. supported by the party branch, the young machine repair workers turned out the machine in a very short time.

some young workers who asked for permission to work down in the pits instead of on the surface, determined to do their best where the difficulties are greater.

now communist youth league members and other young miners on a tunnelling team under the watchword "do more for the revolution", have doubled monthly tunnelling footage, though the equipment is old and the average age of the workers is only 24.

DOCKERS

Workers Are Masters of Harbors in New China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

chinese harbour workers have constantly raised labour efficiency and added new wharves, railways, depots and warehouses. compared with pre-liberation days, increases ranging from a dozen to several dozen times have been achieved in terms of cargo-handling and berthing capacities and mechanical devices.

known as coolies before liberation, chinese harbour workers were enslaved by whip-wielding imperialists and their henchmen. today they are working with soaring enthusiasm as masters of the harbours.

one evening, the northeast port of talien was given an emergency assignment of loading 6,700 tons of cargo on a ship. only one brigade of dockers was on duty. shortly after they started, a rainstorm hit the harbour. the undaunted dockers finished the job in eight hours for an increase of 30 per cent in loading efficiency.

at the chanchiang port, a petroleum loading terminal of the 50,000-ton class was recently completed in just about a year. at the time of liberation only a small wharf for junks under 30 tons was left by the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries who had controlled the port for 50 years.

today the port handles nearly 76 times as much cargo as in the peak year before liberation. the current volume is 2.7 times that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

led by the party and guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, the harbour workers and construction forces have brought about these changes by self-reliance and hard struggle.

veteran docker huang ya-hai, member of the loading technology group at the chanchiang port, devised a method of streamlining the handling of mineral ore after trying it out 63 times in cooperation with his comrades. the group has effected upwards of 100 technical innovations in the past few years.

a mechanized coal loading terminal was built at tsingtao in two years during the cultural revolution to cope with the increasing volume of coal handling. today coal flows from railway trains into freighters at a maximum speed of over 10,000 tons per hour to

raise efficiency many times. the design was done by a three-in-one group of harbour workers, cadres and technicians. to construct the new wharf, the workers levelled 14,000 square metres of beaches, built a 160-metre embankment and a huge coal loading machine.

chinese dockers have the country and the world at heart. following chairman mao's teaching, "the people who have triumphed in their own revolution should help those still struggling for liberation", they strive to handle well everything going abroad at top speed, be it a sack of rice, a bundle of rolled steel or a lorry or a machine. thousands of sacks of rice loaded by dockers of shanghai on the "feng ching", a chinese designed and built ocean-going freighter, were all found to be up to standard at the port of destination in a foreign country. when a big chinese-built fishing boat loaded by shanghai dockers on a cargo ship reached an african country, not even a chip of paint had fallen off. the dockers often say, "we should think about our work in terms of the world revolution and the struggle of the third world countries and the people of the world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

chinese harbour workers constantly raise their revolutionary enthusiasm under the leadership of the party and the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they read and study seriously and strive to grasp the ideological weapon of marxism. since the publication of chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory, they have formed many groups for a thorough study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

back in 1970, veteran worker pai hsi-jui and seven young workers in a team of the third working zone of the tientsin new harbour started a group to study marxist-leninist works, including chairman mao's works. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they led the whole team in criticizing lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius. with the study group taking the initiative, the team has overfulfilled all its monthly and annual targets in the past few years, and did the work for four years in the last three years.

HEALTH WORK

Marxist Studies Promote Revolution in Health Work

(NCNA-English Sining, May 26, 1975)

leading cadres of health departments in northwest china's chinghai province have seriously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in connection with the revolution in medical and health work and have become more conscious of the need to put the emphasis in medical and health work on the rural areas.

as a result of this, provincial medical and health units have sent 30 per cent of their staff to farming and pastoral areas. forty-four mobile medical teams headed by leading cadres of these units are working in the countryside.

this follows the progress made in the province since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in carrying out chairman mao's instruction, "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". more than 60 per cent of the manpower and material resources in the medical field had been assigned to farming and pastoral areas. hospitals or clinics were set up in all people's communes, 7,000 barefoot doctors trained from various nationalities, and a cooperative medical service established in half of the production brigades. in addition to the mobile medical teams working in the rural areas quite a number of city doctors have settled there.

in the light of chairman mao's latest important instruction on the question of theory, many leading cadres realize that the shortage of doctors and medicine in the rural areas is a manifestation of the difference between town and country and between manual and mental labour, a left-over from the old society. shifting the stress in medical work from the cities to the countryside represents part of the effort to restrict bourgeois right and gradually narrow the three major differences for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

on the principle of linking theory with practice, the leading cadres conduct investigations at grassroots units. this has deepened their understanding of the great significance of the cooperative medical service as a new socialist thing and heightened their enthusiasm to help in its development. as one of their major tasks, the mobile teams are helping the peasants to consolidate and develop the cooperative medical service and train barefoot doctors.

TIBET

Spring Lambs Increase in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 27, 1975)

spring lambing season has just ended in china's tibet on the "roof of the world" with a considerable increase of lambkins over the same 1974 period.

the northern tibet grassland, the leading grazing ground in tibet, reported a net increase of one million lambkins, the survival rate of new-born sheep and goats reaching 87 and 81 per cent respectively. the survival rate in other grazing grounds was around 80 per cent.

to ensure a successful spring lambing season, many communes and brigades in pastoral areas set up special leading groups, ran study classes for tending team leaders, herdsmen and barefoot veterinarians and introduced night shifts. commune members braved snowstorms and worked against time to build pens and sheds.

in the height of the lambing season, they worked selflessly for the collective. thanks to the meticulous tending of ewes in lamb by 12 herdsmen, the lambkin survival rate at the tule people's commune in angdo county topped 95 per cent.

many leading cadres in pastoral areas went down to grass-roots units and joined the herdsmen in their work. in nagchuka prefecture, over 1,200 government functionaries worked at grazing grounds in daytime with the herdsmen and in the evening studied theory together with them. some of them worked night shifts looking after the ewes and lambkins with commune members.

cadres and workers in the commercial, transport, credit and medical departments also contributed much to the successful spring lambing season.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Youth Badminton Team Leaves Austria for Belgium

(NCNA-English Vienna, May 26, 1975)

the chinese youth badminton team led by sun lan ended its friendly visit to austria today and left for belgium.

the chinese players arrived here on may 18 as guests of the austrian badminton association. they engaged in friendly contests in linz, vienna, moedling and klagenfurt, to the keen delight of the austrian people.

chinese ambassador to austria yu pei-wen gave a reception here yesterday in honour of the occasion.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Pyongyang Calls on Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 27, 1975)

liu chun-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here today called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife, who are now on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

present on the occasion was ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and others.

samdech sihanouk gave a luncheon for liu chun-pei and other chinese diplomatic officials.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Amity Association Leader Fetes
Canadian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted the visiting group of canada-china society (montreal) this evening. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the group came to china on may 18 and arrived in peking today after visiting kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, linhsien county and shihchiachuang.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Athens, May 26, 1975)

president of the hellenic republic michael stassinopoulos this morning received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador to greece chou po-ping, who will soon leave his post for home.

greek foreign minister dimitrios bitsios gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese ambassador on may 24. constantine stavropoulos, under-secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials of the greek foreign ministry were also present at the luncheon.

ambassador chou po-ping also called on greek national defense minister enanghelos averoff-tosits and other government officials in the past few days.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Scientist Presents Rescue Devices to Chinese Academy of Sciences

(NCNA-English Tehran, May 23, 1975)

famous iranian scientist dr. ali sekhavat, director of the centre of research and application of radioisotopes of iran, handed three sets of rescue devices to chinese ambassador hao te-ching here yesterday and asked him to forward them to the academy of sciences of china.

the rescue device which can be used for rescuing persons buried under the debris after an earthquake, bombardment or landslide was invented by the iranian scientist several years ago and has been popularized and applied in iran.

when receiving these devices, the chinese ambassador expressed thanks to dr. ali sekhavat and said that the valuable gifts demonstrated the profound friendship of the iranian scientists and people for the chinese scientists and people.

dr. ali sekhavat, who visited china last october, told the chinese ambassador that he hoped for further cooperation between the scientists of the two countries.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1975)

eight italian guests arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. among them are president cefis eugenio and managing director ratti giuseppe of the montedison group.

greeting them at the airport were li chuan, vice-chairman of the host council, and chao mao-chun, general manager of the china national chemicals import and export corporation.

on hand were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza and commercial counsellor ramiro ruggiero of the italian embassy here.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Pavilion at Fukuoka Exposition Closes

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 26, 1975)

the pavilion of the people's republic of china at the fukuoka exposition in west japan closed yesterday. over 853,000 people have visited it since its opening on march 15.

the fukuoka exposition was sponsored by fukuoka prefecture, fukuoka city and nishinihon shimbun-sha (west japan news). the exhibits at the chinese pavilion were provided by the china council for the promotion of international trade.

with real things, models and pictures, the pavilion showed the achievements scored by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction by bringing into full play the spirit of independence and self-reliance under the leadership of great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party. it gave an account of the friendly intercourse between china and japan. these exhibits evoked keen interest among the visitors.

chinese documentaries introducing socialist revolution and socialist construction carried out by the chinese people were shown in the international friendship pavilion to the warm welcome of the visitors.

the sponsors of the fukuoka exposition also held "chinese festival" during the exhibition. the japanese haguruma troupe gave performances reflecting the friendship between japan and china on "festival square" for three successive days.

Wu Yu-hsun and Yueh Chih-chien Meet Japanese Metrology Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, and yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china and leading member of the national bureau of standardization and metrology, yesterday met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese metrology delegation led by jun kashima with kesakatsu koizumi as deputy leader.

the japanese guests arrived here on may 20 at the invitation of the chinese society of metrology and instrumentation. while in peking, the guests visited a scientific and research institution, an university and factories, and toured scenic spots and historical sites.

the japanese guests will leave here later for a tour of tientsin, soochow and shanghai.

Peking Reception Honors Japanese Rowing Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

the chinese rowing association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the japanese rowing association delegation led by kinichiro ishii.

leading member of the chinese rowing association pai ping attended the reception which was alive with expressions of friendship.

the japanese rowing association delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the host association.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Kotsokoane Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 26, 1975)

j.r.l. kotsokoane, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of lesotho, mrs. kotsokoane and their party, accompanied by deputy director chou ming-chi of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, concluded their visit here and left for kwangchow by plane this afternoon.

foreign minister kotsokoane arrived here on may 24 from chengchow, while in shanghai, the distinguished lesotho guests were honoured at a dinner given by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a hospital and the municipal children's palace where they saw schoolchildren's cultural, sports and

scientific and technical activities in their spare-time. the guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

on their arrival in and departure from shanghai, the distinguished lesotho guests were greeted and seen off by vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets New Mauritanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met here this morning with new ambassador of the islamic republic of mauritania to china ahmed ould menneya.

present on the occasion were chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND PERU

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Peruvian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1975)

wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the peruvian journalists delegation led by alberto ruiz eldredge rivera, director of "expreso", a peruvian newspaper.

present at the meeting were members of the delegation: hugo neira samanez, director of "correo", raul vargas vega, deputy director of "el prensa", and hernando aguirre gamio, advisor to the newspaper "la cronica", as well as wife of the delegation leader.

also present was peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo romero.

on hand were deputy director of the hsinhua news agency hsieh li-fu, leading member of the "people's daily" hsiao tse-yao, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration mao teh-hou and deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry yen hung-liang.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Painting and Photo Exhibition in Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

an exhibition of modern chinese paintings and photos of unearthed relics was held in manila from may 17 to 25 to the warm welcome of the philippine people, according to a report from manila quoting the philippine paper "the orient news".

the exhibition was sponsored by the association for philippine-chinese understanding and some other organizations. on display were more than 400 modern chinese paintings and woodcuts as well as photos of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

nearly 10,000 people from the political, fine arts and educational circles, students and patriotic overseas chinese visited the exhibition. they spoke highly of the face of new china which finds expression in the exhibition.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Vice Premier and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, held talks here this afternoon with paul niculescu, leader of the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education.

taking part in the talks on the romanian side were vasile sandru, deputy head of a department under the r.c.p. central committee, vasile chitic, first secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, and nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon continued talks with paul niculescu, leader of the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education.

Chinese Minister of Education Calls on Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin called on paul niculescu, leader of the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and deputy prime minister and minister of education, at the guest house here this morning. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and first secretary vasile chitic of the romanian ministry of foreign affairs were present on the occasion.

on hand were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li chi and hu shou-hsin.

Leading Member of Red Cross Society of China
Fetes Romanian Red Cross Society Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1975)

chien hsin-chung, leading member of the red cross society of china, today met and feted the romanian red cross society delegation led by barboi constantza, vice-president of the red cross society of romania.

the romanian red cross society delegation arrived here on may 24 at the invitation of the host society.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

New Sierra Leone Ambassador to China Presents
Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1975)

lloyd kojo onikeh randall, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of sierra leone to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-minister, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

also present were diplomatic officials of the sierra leone embassy here.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Red Cross Donates Food Grain to Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, May 24, 1975)

chinese ambassador to somalia chang shih-chieh handed over to the somali government today four thousand tons of maize donated by the chinese red cross society to help drought victims in the country to overcome difficulties.

ahmed jama abdulleh, secretary general of the somali famine relief committee and director general of the ministry of the interior, received the food grain on behalf of the somali government.

CHINA AND US

American Paleoanthropology Group Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1975)

an 11-member paleoanthropology group of the united states of america led by f. clark howell, professor of the department of anthropology of the university of california, berkeley, u.s.a., wound up its visit and study in peking and left here yesterday for northwestern and southern parts of china before going home.

the group arrived in peking on may 15 at the invitation of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china.

while in peking, the american friends were met and feted by chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the host association. the guests also visited scientific research departments and institutions of higher learning and had academic discussions with chinese scientific workers.

China-US Athletic Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

the chinese and the united states track and field teams had a friendly contest at the peking workers stadium this afternoon.

among the spectators were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission; chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee), and ni chih-chin, president of the chinese track and field association. prior to the contest, they met and had a friendly conversation with joseph r. scalzo, leader of the u.s. track and field team and president of the u.s. amateur athletic union, and deputy leaders of the team dr. richard baum, leroy t. walker and mrs. patricia ricco. present on the occasion were george herbert walker bush, chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, and deputy chief of the liaison office harry thayer.

as the chinese and u.s. athletes entered the competition arena, they received warm applause from over 50,000 spectators. then, vice-chairman yao lien-wei, minister chuang tse-tung, president chao cheng-hung, leader joseph r. scalzo and chief bush stepped down the rostrum and met the athletes of both sides on the playing field.

the friendly contest this afternoon included ten men's events and seven women's events. it will continue tomorrow afternoon.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Diplomatic Corps in Peking Gives Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1975)

the diplomatic corps in peking gave a banquet this evening to thank the chinese foreign ministry for inviting diplomatic envoys of various countries to china, their wives and a number of diplomatic officials to visit the city of kunming and the hsishuang panna tai autonomous prefecture in yunnan province, southwest china, earlier this year.

attending the banquet were foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign ministers han nien-lung, ma wen-po and ho ying, and director of the political department under the foreign ministry yang chi-liang as well as staff members accompanying the foreign diplomats on the visit.

hyun jun keuk, head of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and vice-foreign minister ma wen-po proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant development of friendship between the people of china and other countries in the world.

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ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP

Study Marxism, Hold Fast on Enterprise Leadership

by

the CCP Szup'ing Municipal Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "It seems that it won't do not to carry out the great proletarian cultural revolution, for our foundation is not solid. Judging from my observations, I am afraid that in a fairly large majority of factories--I don't mean all or the overwhelming majority of them--leadership was not in the hands of the genuine Marxists and the masses of workers. Not that there were no good people among those in charge of the factories. There were. There were good people among the secretaries, deputy secretaries and members of Party committees and among Party branch secretaries. But they were following that line of Liu Shao-ch'i--simply resorting to material incentives, putting profits in command, and, instead of promoting proletarian politics, holding out bonuses, and so forth."

These words of Chairman Mao explained the necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution and, at the same time, presented a fundamental problem on how to run socialist enterprises well. Recently, studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and summing up the lesson of experience of our municipality during the "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" movement, we fully realized that in order to place the leadership of factories and enterprises in the hands of the Marxists and the masses of workers, we must conscientiously study Marxism and, in particular, the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Without studying Marxism, we shall be unable to know how to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in enterprises and unable to rely wholeheartedly on the working

people for correctly carrying out the line and policies of the Party. In a word, we shall be unable to grasp the leadership of socialist enterprises.

Whether all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie can be applied or not is the fundamental mark of whether or not the leadership of an enterprise is held fast in the hands of the Marxists. Lack of theoretical clarity on this question would make it impossible to implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in factories, mines and enterprises.

In the past, it was not clear to us that the leading comrade of an enterprise must be a Marxist. We felt that the work of the leading cadres of enterprises was professional in character and that if they knew a bit of Marxism it would of course be better but they could still run the enterprises well even if they knew a bit less. Judging from our practice, this kind of understanding was completely wrong. Several years ago, our municipality was faced with one problem, that is, power and raw materials could not cope with the demand of production development. At the outset, some of the comrades of the municipal Party committee and at the basic level held that "The gap in coal, electricity and steel is the prominent contradiction hindering industrial development in Szup'ing." Later, they felt this presentation was inappropriate and expressed it in another way, saying "The gap in coal, electricity and steel is the prominent contradiction in industrial production." They added, "Without solving this problem, industry cannot go up." No matter how they put it, these comrades invariably devoted their main energy to solving material problems. The result was that the so-called "prominent contradiction" remained unsovled and the problem of class struggle and line struggle in some of the enterprises came to the fore.

With a view to helping everybody understand clearly the principal contradiction on the industrial front, the principal leading cadres of the municipal Party committee, together with the departmental cadres and basic-level leading cadres, spent nearly a month's time in more than ten factories making investigation. During the investigation, observing the manifestations of class struggle and line struggle, we were enabled to gain some understanding of what were the principal contradictions in the factories. However, we were still at the perceptual stage, and despite the many phenomena displayed before us were still unable to explain their essence. For example, why will the socialist enterprise owned by the people still engender capitalism? Why are new bourgeois elements still engendered from among the cadres and workers? Is there any law governing this? Obviously, if we do not clear up these questions and if we do keep our head sober, we shall wage class struggle in a confused manner and put ourselves in a position of passivity. If something goes wrong our enterprise will change its color.

"Perception only solves the problme of phenomena; theory alone can solve the problem of essence." Only by conscientiously studying Marxism can we grasp the principal contradiction in factories and enterprises and consciously exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Because of this, whether the comrades of leading enterprises study Marxism or not and whether they strive to become Marxists or not is a fundamental

question bearing on the leadership of socialist enterprises is in the hands of which class. Because of this, we must look upon study of the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao as a fundamental issue of running the socialist enterprises with success.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Our power, who gives it to us? The working class gives it, the poor and lower-middle peasants give it, and the masses of laboring people who comprise over 90 percent of the population give it." To place enterprise leadership in the hands of the Marxists it is necessary to clarify theoretically the relations between man and man in socialist enterprises and consciously and wholeheartedly to rely on the working class for running the socialist enterprises with success.

These years we have encountered a very prominent problem in the course of developing industry, that is, how to deal correctly with the relations between the leaders and the worker masses. Although we often say that we must rely on the masses and the cadres must take part in labor and the workers must take part in management, we do not necessarily follow that in practice.

There is a factory Party branch secretary in our municipality who happened to be an old comrade with more than 20 years of work experience. He was diffident and careful in his work, but he was unable to deal correctly with the relations between the leaders and the masses. He frequently said, "Cadres should run the factory properly and workers should do their work properly." In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the workers put up a big-character poster criticizing him for "reading no books or newspapers and always thinking of the old things" but he found it a bit hard to accept this criticism. Later, the principal leading comrades of the municipal committee went to stay at a fixed point in this factory and studied the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao together with this Party branch secretary. Both of them came to realize that the workers are the masters of socialist factories. If the workers are looked upon as hired helps and the relationship between the leaders and the masses as that between the "manager" and "the managed," then the revisionist stuff like material incentives is likely to assert itself. If so, the socialist relations of production will be undermined. With this understanding the Party branch secretary implemented more consciously the "Charter for the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," persisted in putting proletarian politics in command, practifed "two participations, one transformation and three combinations," and placed reliance on the worker masses, brought about a great change in the look of the factory. Subsequently the factory leaped to the rank of advanced units in the whole municipality.

Looking back on these lessons and experiences, we have raised our understanding to a considerable degree. Formerly, we felt that as long as the power was not in the hands of bad people the question of leadership was immaterial, seeing that in the cases of factories and enterprises owned by the whole people, plans were laid down by the state and products were allocated by the State. Therefore, in our eyes, a person who was politically reliable and who had the aspiration and zeal for practicing socialism, experience and

business know-how was a good leading cadre and was capable of running the socialist enterprise properly. This view was evidently one-sided.

Now, through study of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, we have again made an analysis of the condition of the leading cadres on the industrial and communications front in the municipality. We have discovered that many problems remains to be solved. Some of the comrades have worked longer in industry and are professionally proficient and experienced. They feel that they know how to go about production. Talking about line, they believe that having learned a lesson from the failure of their predecessors, they would not repeat the same mistakes. These comrades think of themselves as "specialists in the line" and do not make enough efforts in their studies. Some have the enthusiasm and zeal for doing work well, but invariably look upon study as something remote which could not solve their immediate problem, and they cannot sit down to get engrossed in their studies. They often say, "You can talk everything, but what counts is action." These comrades consider themselves as "men of action."

Some of the comrades newly promoted to leadership posts are enthusiastic, vigorous and brave to think and break the path. But, they consider themselves as a "born red" and also do not pay much attention to study. The revolutionary spirit, work experience and zeal of these comrades, it should be said, are most commendable. The point is that they have not read and studied seriously and political do not grasp the telescope and microscope; they can be easily deceived by the class enemies wearing the garment of Marxism-Leninism. If capitalism hides under the hat of socialism they would be unable to tell the difference, so much as that they would take as a correct thing the erroneous thing which has already been criticized and which appears under a new guise.

Many of our experiences and lessons show that without studying Marxism, we shall be unable to hold fast on the leadership of socialist enterprises and are likely to become prisoners of the revisionist line. We should, from the plane of preserving the socialist essence of enterprises, recognize the importance of studying well the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, raise our consciousness of study, strive to fill our minds with a bit more of Marxism and hold fast on the leadership of socialist enterprises.

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STUDY AND PRODUCTION

Grasp Theoretical Study, Promote Industrial Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1975)

Leading Cadres Going to the First Line of Production

In the process of studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the Party committee of the Laiwu Mining Administrative Bureau in Shantung Province, with close reference to class struggle and line struggle and its own ideological practice, seriously summed up the lesson of past experiences from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and realistically improved its style of leadership, thereby quickly reversing the situation in which it was momentarily in a state of passivity. Taking the lead in study, leading members of the Party committee of the bureau imbibed, phrase by phrase and word by word, the spirit of the important instructions from Chairman Mao as well as the quotations from Marx, Engels and Lenin on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Further, they went deep into the various mines to carry out mobilization, propaganda and tutoring. An upsurge has been whipped up with leading cadres taking the lead in studies, hardcore ranks taking turns in training and studies, and worker masses joining in studies.

Through study of theory, cadres of the Laiwu Mining Administrative Bureau consciously got rid of the idea of bourgeois right, went to the first line of coal mine, and kept taking part in collective productive labor. Except two members left behind to look after routine work, all of the standing committee members of the bureau Party committee led the cadres of state organs to the mines where they stayed at fixed points, made investigation and research and studied and worked together with the workers. In April this year, a standing committee member of the bureau Party committee, who was of miner's origin, persisted in working with the miners in No. 1 Mining Area of the P'anhsi Coal Mine. He was present to tackle problems arising from production. Once, in a big battle for coal, when the 242 working surface was reaching a thin vein of coal, the shoring planks broke, seriously hindering production. Together with the cadres in the work area and having danger, he led the workers in shoring up the support. They battled for 16 hours and emerged from the pit only after resumption of normal production. The workers said emotionally, "With the leading cadres taking the lead in action, we must go all out and contribute our part to developing socialist economy and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat." Despite the thin coal vein and the breaking of shoring planks, output of coal still broke the 10,000-ton mark in April.

The improvement in leading cadres' style of leadership has powerfully stirred up the socialist activism of the broad masses of workers and developed the excellent situation in revolution and production. In the month of April, the administrative bureau overfulfilled the original coal production and excavation targets respectively two and three days ahead of schedule and set the highest daily output record since the setting up of the bureau.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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New Look of Unity in Fighting

Bearing in mind their state of minds, the principal members of the Party committee of the Agricultural Machinery Repair Plant of the Nanch'ung Prefecture, Yunnan Province studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and came to understand that to achieve unity of a unit, they must follow the line as the fundamental principle and take leadership as the key. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, they conducted more self-criticism, had heart-to-heart talks and succeeded in thinking in the same term and combining their strength.

With the leadership setting the example, even the small number of workers who had no meeting of mind, quickly strengthened revolutionary unity. Working in concert, the whole plant from the top to bottom whipped up an upsurge of building socialism in a big way. The workers extensively developed the activities to insure full attendance, full work quota and satisfactory fulfillment of production task. The workers of the No. 6 workshop engaged in installing gear box for the rice planting machine gave play to the revolutionary spirit of enduring great hardship and working hard. Two sets of gear box were fitted by one person a shift instead of one set by two persons a shift. In the No. 4 workshop, the workers showed full attendance and overfulfilled their production quotas every month. The workers of the machinery repair workshop voluntarily organized shock teams. Using their spare tire they rushed repair two and more sets of large tractor for the poor and lower-middle peasants every month. Thanks to the profound transformation of the mental outlook of the workers, this plant has from January to April this year fulfilled more than 34 percent of the target for the whole year in terms of value of output. They completed production of 60,000 pieces of gear, or 35 percent of the target for the whole year.

The workers of the whole plant are determined to keep on grasping production, promoting production and striving for new achievement.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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Fighting the Water and Waves To Save the Log-Raft

In February this year, after the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the first person to mount the podium to make a speech at the mobilization conference for the study of theory called by the Party branch of the Tungmen Timber Yard of Ch'aling county, Hunan Province, was Ch'en Ch'ang-hsiang, leader of the water transportation squad. He called upon the whole timber yard to "study theory seriously and go all out to make contributions." His proposal found a warm response from the comrades. Ch'en Ch'ang-hsiang did painstaking reading and used practical actions to keep making contributions to building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

One day in March this year, a torrential rain fell, the water of the river was rising rapidly, the log-raft was in danger of being swept away by the

current. It seemed that the property of the state would be lost. Ch'en Ch'ang-hsiang, who just returned from Hengtung, dashed to the scene in the teeth of the storm and leaped into the water. Laying hold on the log-raft, he cut through the water, thrashed through the waves and struggled valiantly together with the workers of the whole squad to transport the log-raft in time to its destination without losing a single log.

Under the leadership of Ch'en Ch'ang-hsiang, the six workers of the water transportation squad, kept on improving their work efficiency and always fulfilled their task in an outstanding manner. Working with a show of communist spirit, disregarding terms, and defying danger and hardship since March this year, the volume of transportation completed by this squad has shown an increase of 60 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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MILITIA

Arm the Militiamen with the Theory of Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- experience of the Peking Timber Mill in strengthening militia building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 28, 1975)

After the publication of the important instruction recently given by Chairman Mao on the question of theory, the Party committee of the Peking Timber Mill has organized the militiamen of the mill to study seriously the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. In their studies, the broad masses of militiamen further raised their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They took a more active part in the class struggle in society, dealing a strong blow to the sabotage activities of the small handful of class enemies, maintaining social public security, protecting the people's interests and consolidating further the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Grasping the Ideological Weapon

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, members of the Party committee of the mill read and studied seriously. They studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The peope's democratic dictatorship needs the leadership of the working class," criticized penetratingly Lin Piao's bourgeois military line and his crime of disrupting the militia-building, and raised their consciousness of grasping militia work properly.

They analyzed class struggle in the mill and in society. In the mill, some of the class enemies kept records of scores to be settled when the political climate changes. Some stole state property. Sabotaging activities of the class enemies were also frequently discovered around the mill. Many facts have shown that there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle in this historical period of socialist society and that the class enemies are not reconciled to their defeat and will invariably resort to all tricks to restore capitalism and pushing the working people once more into the abyss of sufferings.

In light of the reality, the Party committee regularly paid attention to conducting basic line education for the militiamen and bringing into play the role of the militiamen as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, the mill Party committee looked back on how the ideological building of the militiamen had been strengthened in the past. Members of the Party committee took the view that the mill Party committee had scored some achievements in enlightening the militiamen on the basic line of the Party and in raising militiamen's consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. However, the Party committee did not adequately know the importance of arming the militiamen with the theory of dictatorship of the

proletariat, and did not grasp firmly the matter of organizing the militiamen for conducting study.

The militiamen are an important tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat and an important force for controlling and transforming the city with proletarian ideas. Only by arming the militiamen with the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat and clarifying the question of why the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeois politically could we enable the militiamen to recognize their glorious historical mission, get a clear idea of their task and bring their militant role into full play in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With this understanding, the mill Party committee, simultaneously with grasping the study of the history of dictatorship of the proletariat among the workers of the whole mill, organized the militiamen in various ways to conduct study, taking their characteristic into consideration. The broad masses of militiamen consciously asked to be armed with the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat and asked to learn more and deeper.

In the past several months, apart from arranging study to be conducted by the militiamen and mill workers together, the Party committee of the mill adopted the following measures to help the militiamen in their studies:

(1) Holding reading classes for militia cadre. Up to the present, the mill Party committee has already held more than four terms of study class for platoon cadres and above and some 158 militia cadres have taken part in studies.

(2) Holding theory study classes for militiamen. Each term lasts a week with 40 to 50 persons attending. Apart from studying according to the management made by the workshop, each militia squad of the workshop perseveres in studying once a week.

(3) Blackboard bulletins, broadcasts and study column are used to help the militiamen exchange their study progress and insight and answer questions arising from their studies.

Taking Part in Social Class Struggle

Taking part in social class struggle is an important way of strengthening militia-building along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In arming the militiamen with the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, the mill Party committee paid attention to directing the militiamen to strengthen combination of theory and practice and take an active part in social class struggle so that they could deepen their understanding of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat.

There are more young people among the militiamen in the mill. To intensify education for the militiamen in class struggle, the mill Party committee adopted the method of "stepping out and inviting in." The militiamen were organized to visit class education exhibitions and eat remember-

hardship rice, invited old workers who suffered in the former society to make remember-hardship, think-of-sweetness reports, and requested the relevant quarters to brief the militiamen on the current class struggle in society. Against the background of class struggle in society, the broad masses of militiamen criticized Lin Piao's absurd theory that the militia participation in social class struggle means "dictatorship of many centers." This strengthened their concept of class struggle and raised their consciousness of taking part in social class struggle.

While taking part in social class struggle, the broad masses of militiamen launched attacks on the class enemies. While patrolling the neighborhood, highways, depots and bridges, they assigned militia sub-detachments to two residential areas. Under the single leadership of the neighborhood Party committee, the militiamen studied the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat together with the masses, voluntarily served as neighborhood tutors, propagandists and story-tellers, vigorously grasped the class struggle in the ideological sphere and waged a struggle against the evil wind of the bourgeoisie.

While taking part in the social class struggle, the militiamen went a step further and saw the acuteness and complexity of class struggle. In society, the toppled exploiting class vainly attempted to stage a come-back and the newly engendered bourgeois elements were carrying out activities. It was necessary to study the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat and rub the dust from our eyes before class enemy's sabotage activity and resistance could be promptly identified and smashed.

Strengthen the Concept of Party Policies

While taking part in the social class struggle, the militiamen encountered numerous contradictions. Some of them were contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, but the majority were contradictions among the people. Only by distinguishing the two types of contradictions different in character and acting according to Party policies was it possible to isolate and hit out at the small handful of class enemies, protect the interests of the people and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

When organizing the militiamen to study the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, the mill Party committee attached importance to enlightening the militiamen on Party policies. The committee regularly organized the militiamen to study such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" as well as the relevant Party policies. The militiamen strengthened their concept of Party policies and organizational discipline. Simultaneiously with attacking the class enemies resolutely, the militia sub-detachment stationed at Tunglou of Tahungmen paid attention to handling correctly the contradictions among the people. When educating a social youth who had repeatedly made mistakes, they studied together with him and talked with him on many occasions, and helped him to display problems, find the harms and dig up the root. After a great deal of ideological work, this youth

changed and took anactive part in neighborhood study sessions and productive labor.

At the same time of conducting policy education for the militiamen, the Party committee intensified anti-erosion education for the militiamen, taking account of the fact that, having taken part in social class struggle, militiamen came into broad contact with people and the class enemies eroded the militiamen by various means. They organized the militiamen to develop activities of emulating the Good 8th Company on Nanking Road and to use their own hands for repairing old and broken-down things and for mending and patching their own clothes. In everyday life, the mill Party committee required all militiamen to pay attention to every single detail no matter how small it was, to exemplarily implement policies and orders, to build up their immunity, to resist the sugar-coated bullets of the class enemies, and to insure that they are not contaminated in any way. Having studied the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat and gone through tempering in the actual class struggle, the militiamen on duty were able consciously to resist bourgeois ideological erosion. Whenever they found lost articles, they would always try to return them to their rightful owners. Countless moving instances were reported where "people resisted erosion and prevented themselves from being contaminated."

Grasping Military Training

Through study of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, the mill Party committee further realized that the militiamen are the people's armed force for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, shoudering the two tasks of constructing and defending the motherland. To fulfill these two tasks, the mill Party committee, paid attention to proceeding from actual battle, made the militiamen receive rigorous training, imposed a strict demand on them and kept improving their military quality.

The mill Party committee integrated productive labor with the content of military training. In the course of digging ditches, the militiamen were organized to take turns in practicing shooting from ditches. These militiamen soon mastered the technique of shooting from trenches. The militiamen in the power workshop are normally responsible for looking after and repairing the conduits and cables for the whole mill. In coordination with high-altitude operation, the committee gave the militiamen anti-air raid-training. As a result, 80 percent of them mastered the military technique of fighting the paratroops.

At present, the mill militiamen have considerably raised their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and further strengthened their concept of prepration against war. They are determined to train hard to acquire ability to destroy the enemy, and to train themselves to be an iron hand of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are making use of their free time from labor and every available opportunity to develop such activities as anti-aircraft, anti-tank and anti-paratroop training and also such basic training as marching in formation, swimming, bayonet-fighting and handgrenade-throwing.

- By Our Own Correspondent and
Our Own Reporter

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

Northeast China City Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 28, 1975)

penhsi, a traditional heavy industrial centre in northeast china's liaoning province, has rapidly expanded its light industry since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution while stepping up steel and coal production.

its total light industrial output value last year was four times that of 1965, the record year preceding the cultural revolution. this year's first quarterly production plan was fulfilled 11 days ahead of schedule, and a 21 per cent increase in output value was registered over the same 1974 period.

starting almost from scratch, the city's light industry is growing steadily. now it boasts upwards of 220 light industrial enterprises making electronic clocks, sewing machines, glassware and other things. among them one-third were set up during the cultural revolution. producing 1,700 kinds of products in 16,000 varieties, the city is greatly raising its level of self-sufficiency in light industrial goods.

IRRIGATION CANAL

Ancient Irrigated Canal Takes On New Look

(NCNA-English Sian, May 28, 1975)

cheng kuo canal, a well-known ancient irrigation system in northwest china's shensi province, is playing an important role in promoting farm production after a thorough overhaul.

the renovated canal and the newly fitted sister irrigation systems are capable of watering six times the amount of land irrigated on the eve of liberation.

a hydraulic project to divert water from the ching river, cheng kuo canal was built in 246 b.c. on the central shensi plain, one of china's earliest farming centres, by order of chin shih huang, the statesman of the rising landlord class in ancient china who later founded the chin dynasty. the canal began to fall into neglect in the middle of the han dynasty some 170 years later. on the eve of liberation, it was in such

an appalling state of disrepair that the area it watered had dwindled to just about 33,000 hectares. worse still, unscientific methods of irrigation used in past ages had resulted in a drastic rise of the water-table and a sharp increase in soil alkalinity. the average crop yield stood at a meagre 1.5 tons per hectare.

the socialist system opened up a broad avenue for the development of farming here after the founding of new china. under the leadership of the communist party and the people's government, the local people got organized and renovated or constructed six independent irrigation systems on the ching and neighbouring rivers in its upper or lower reaches. the renovated canal to divert water from the ching consists of an 87-metre-long dam across the river and a 22-metre-high lock with four sluice gates at the foot of the talung mountain. large-scale improvement of the trunk and branch canals undertaken between 1970 and 1972 enabled them to carry a bigger flow.

in addition, over 22,000 pump wells were sunk to provide an extra source of irrigation in low water seasons. some 320 drainage ditches totalling 790 kilometres were dug in the past two decades to lower the water-table and de-alkalize the soil. these measures and the adoption of scientific methods of irrigation have brought waterlogging basically under control.

in a further effort to build up the area, the local people have set about reshaping the farmland into neat squares in between the canals and ditches, building more wells and pumping stations, constructing reservoirs and improving farming conditions generally.

all this has already helped to raise the average yield of grain here to 6.2 tons per hectare in 1973 and boost it to 7 tons last year despite a bad drought.

TIBET

Rural Kindergartens and Nurseries Mushroom in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 28, 1975)

many nurseries and kindergartens have been established in the farming and stockbreeding areas of tibet to meet the needs arising from the growth of the collective economy of people's communes everywhere in the region.

nearly all of the 230 production teams in gyantse county are running year-round nurseries and kindergartens to take care of more than 80 per cent of the pre-school age children.

this new development has enabled women in tibet to take an active part in socialist revolution and construction and has further raised their economic, social and political status. the rate of attendance to collective productive labour among peasant women rises sharply wherever nurseries are set up. nyima cangchueh, member of the tungfeng commune, now works 320 days a year as against less than 200 days when she had to look after her small children a few years ago.

in old tibet the serfowners' brutal oppression and exploitation, coupled with the baleful influence of feudal superstitions and backward customs and habits, resulted in a high mortality rate among children. nyima cangchueh's mother had several children, but few survived because, under the whip of the manorial lord, she was forced to toil from dawn to dusk and was scolded even when she stopped a while to nurse her baby she had left by the field.

nyima cangchueh is now mother of eight healthy and lively children. the bigger ones are going to school and the smaller ones are in a nursery. contrasting the present with the past, she always praises the people's communes and the new society. a pace-setter in collective productive labour, she was elected leader of the women's group in her production team.

many more school-age children are now at school, because it is no longer necessary for them to look after their younger brothers and sisters at home.

MOUNTAINEERING

Chinese Mountaineering Expedition Successfully Ascends World's Highest Peak--Qomolangma Feng

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 27, 1975)

just as the chinese people are engaged in an enthusiastic study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a heartening news was flashed in from china's southwestern frontiers: nine members (one woman and eight men) on the chinese mountaineering expedition successfully ascended the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) -- the highest peak in the world -- from its northern slope at 14:30 hours peking time today.

the first chinese woman who stepped on the highest point on earth is phanthog of tibetan nationality, deputy leader of the expedition. the eight male summiteers are: sodnam norbu (tibetan), lotse (tibetan), hou sheng-fu (han), samdrub (tibetan), darphuntso (tibetan), kunga pasang (tibetan), tsering tobgyal (tibetan) and ngapo khyen (tibetan). their sterling performance today followed the pioneering feat of three other chinese mountaineers, wang fu-chou, konbu of tibetan nationality and chu yin-hua who reached the summit from its forbidding northern face on may 25, 1960.

this tremendous victory for china's mountaineering movement was won as a result of the kind attention of chairman mao and the party central committee, the warm support given by people throughout the country, and the climbers' efforts to surmount the numerous difficulties by relying on their own collective wisdom and strength. it is a measure of the new level attained by chinese mountaineers after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the first ascent of the peak from the north by a chinese woman climber in particular has brought into relief the invincible revolutionary spirit of chinese women after repudiating the reactionary fallacy of "man being superior to woman" preached by lin piao and his master confucius.

setting out from the final assault camp pitched at 8,680 metres above sea level this morning, the nine chinese climbers reached the summit after a strenuous six and a half hours march. filled with a sense of pride and joy, they radioed to base camp at 14:30 peking time that all of them had successfully reached the pinnacle of the earth. they unfurled a five-star red flag, erected a three-metre high red metal surveying pole with the chinese characters meaning "the mountaineering expedition of the people's republic of china," took photos and shot lengths of film about

the summit, measured the thickness of the snow accumulation, collected samples of ice and snow and rock specimens and undertook radio remote-controlled cardiogram tests. these created highly important conditions and provided invaluable data for chinese scientific workers to establish the exact height of the qomolangma feng and carry out relevant research.

activities of the expedition started in mid-march this year. the mountaineering expedition set up their base camp at rongbuk monastery 5,000 metres above sea level and, in the course of four acclimatization marches, built five altitude camps at 5,500 metres, 6,000 metres, 6,500 metres, 7,007 metres and 7,600 metres above sea level respectively. then during the fifth march beginning from may 17, they built camp six and the final assault camp at 8,200 and 8,600 metres above sea level respectively. during their acclimatization marches and the final assault on the summit, the chinese climbers, with lofty aspirations to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, defied hardships and death, surmounted difficulties and pressed forward valiantly. braving the rarity of oxygen, severe cold under 30 degrees below zero centigrade, altitude winds of whole gale and greater force, they overcame a host of difficulties on their march and triumphantly fulfilled this glorious and arduous task with the indomitable heroic spirit of daring to struggle and win and after undergoing all kinds of hardships.

this expedition had tremendous support in various forms from the tibet autonomous region, the tibetan people, many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in other parts of the country and the people's liberation army. members of the summit party and personnel engaged in weather forecasting, scientific survey and study, transport and communications and other activities, under the leadership of the expedition party committee, worked in close coordination and finally won this brilliant victory.

Dare to Scale Heights--Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

"dare to scale the heights" is the title of a brief commentary in today's "people's daily" congratulating chinese mountaineers on their second ascent of the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng. the commentary reads in full as follows:

under the guidance of chairman mao's important instruction on the question concerning theory, one female and eight male members of the chinese mountaineering expedition successfully ascended the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng -- from its northern slope, performing another splendid feat in mankind's conquest of nature. this is a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a new gain in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "i am for the slogan: 'fear neither hardship nor death'." qomolangma feng, has countless forbidding slopes and criss-crossing glaciers; the weather is capricious. to these were added unexpected difficulties during the current attempt by the chinese mountaineering expedition. every step forward was a harder test, and each height scaled meant a risk of life. however, our chinese mountaineers, with the great revolutionary objective in mind, feared neither hardship nor death; they knew that there was danger ahead, but they were determined to press forward. their all-conquering heroism will surely inspire our physical culture workers and the workers, peasants and soldiers to advance courageously along the road of revolution.

ever since marx, we communists have been above claiming credit for achievements or hard work, above caring about gain or loss, personal fame or fortune. seeking neither fame nor their own interest, thousands upon thousands of revolutionary martyrs sacrificed their precious lives for the cause of communism in the years of revolutionary wars. today, in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism, it is all the more necessary for us to criticize the thinking and ways of the bourgeoisie, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, exert ourselves, struggle hard and carry revolutionary tasks through to the end.

marx said: "there is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of its steep paths have a chance of gaining its luminous summits." at present, the chinese people are deepening

the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. like the mountaineers, we should have firm resolve, make great efforts over a fairly long period of time and should never be content with a smattering of knowledge so that we can truly grasp this theory by integrating theory and practice and thus combat and prevent revisionism. let us strive to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat well, increase our revolutionary vigor and wrest new victories on all fronts exclamation

Background Information on Qomolangma Feng

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

following is a brief summary of background information on the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma):

the qomolangma feng towers on the border between china and her friendly neighbour nepal, its northern slope being in china's tibet and southern slope in nepal.

rising 8,882 metres above sea-level, the qomolangma feng is the highest peak in the himalayas as well as in the world. there are four other peaks in its vicinity.

attempts by explorers and mountaineering expeditions from different countries to explore the mountain's secrets began in the 18th century. between 1921 and 1938, british explorers made seven attempts from the northern slope but failed after losing several lives. this led them to regard the northern face of the mountain as "unscalable" and "deadly". it was not until the 1950's that successful ascents of the qomolangma feng were made from its southern slope.

on may 25, 1960, three heroic climbers of the chinese mountaineering expedition, wang fu-chou, konbu of tibetan nationality and chu yin-hua, reached the summit from the northern face. yesterday phanthog of tibetan nationality became the first woman in the world to ascend the qomolangma feng from its perilous northern side. she was joined on the highest point on earth by eight male mountaineers, seven of tibetan nationality and one of han nationality.

natural conditions on the qomolangma feng are extremely complicated, with the weather and topographical

conditions on the northern side being still worse than on the southern slope. the qomolangma feng is covered with ice and snow all the year round. there are several large glaciers in the valleys, and the famous rongbuk glacier is made up of the east, west and main rongbuk glaciers. a strong northwest wind blows all through the winter season from october to march the following year, sometimes reaching hurricane or a greater force. the monsoon wind arrives from the southeast toward the end of may and continues through september, often causing heavy snow on the peak. temperature at high altitudes is extremely low, in the neighbourhood of 30-40 degrees below zero centigrade.

in scaling the qomolangma feng from the northern slope, one must withstand the extreme cold and oxygen-starved atmosphere at high altitudes, climb precipitous rock faces and formidable cliffs, negotiate crevasses, and risk ice and snow avalanches and blizzards that may occur at any time. besides, one must cross two most treacherous zones -- the north col and the second step.

a saddle between the qomolangma feng and bei feng (north peak), the north col rises 7,007 metres above sea level at an average gradient of 70 degrees, standing like a high wall at the waist of the world's highest peak. its sheer slope is perennially covered with an unfathomable layer of ice and snow and grooved with countless chutes of ice and snow avalanches. it is the most dangerous zone of avalanches athwart the route to the summit by the northern slope.

the second step lies somewhere between 8,570 metres and 8,600 metres above sea level. it is a 30-metre-high glassy rock face with an average gradient of 60 to 70 degrees, topped by a three-metre-high vertical wall.

mountaineering is a meaningful sport by means of which mankind combats mother nature. mountain climbers must stand the test of a wide variety of adverse conditions. this helps improve man's physique in an all-round way and foster the revolutionary spirit of defying hardship and death as well as the sense of the collective. mountaineering can also help investigate weather changes at high altitudes, conduct topographical, geological and geomorphological surveys and monitor man's physiological reactions to high altitude environments, thus providing valuable data for scientific research and economic construction.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Peasants' Goodwill Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

the congolese peasants' goodwill delegation led by henri mondjo, first vice-president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples concluded its visit to china and left here for home by plane today.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in china, the congolese delegation visited peking, the tachai production brigade, shihchiachuang, huihsien county, chengchow and kwangchow. during its stay in peking chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met the delegation leader henri mondjo and some members of the delegation. leading members of departments concerned of the ministry of agriculture and forestry had discussions with the delegation.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

an egyptian government trade delegation led by minister of trade zakaria mohamed tawfik abdel fattah arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china.

greeting the delegation at the airport were minister li chiang and vice-minister chai shu-fan of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd, minister medhat tewfik and commercial-counsellor aly morsi aly of the egyptian embassy here.

minister zakaria tawfik and the other distinguished egyptian guests saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "azalea mountain" this evening in the company of vice-minister chai shu-fan.

Minister Li Chiang Gives Banquet in Honor of Egyptian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

li chiang, minister of foreign trade, hosted a banquet this evening to welcome the egyptian government trade delegation led by zakaria mohamed tawfik abdel fattah, minister of trade of the arab republic of egypt.

present at the banquet were egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and embassy officials.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. in his speech, minister li chiang praised the egyptian people as one with a revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism. he said: "in the october war in the middle east, the egyptian people and those of other arab countries, united in struggle, upset the state of 'no war, no peace' created by the two superpowers, exploded the myth of israeli 'invincibility', won a tremendous victory in the war of self-defence against aggression, and made important contributions in promoting the cause of the people of the third world countries for unity against imperialism and hegemonism." he expressed the conviction that the people of egypt, palestine and the other arab countries would surely win complete victory in their just struggle against interference, control, hegemonism, power politics and aggression and for recovering their lost territories and regaining their national rights.

"the chinese and egyptian people have a long-standing traditional friendship. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted common struggles. the trade relations between the two countries have developed continuously on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual supply to meet each other's needs," the chinese minister said.

in return, minister zakaria tawfik said: "the egyptian people are being subjected to the cruelties imposed by zionist forces in the world with the support of imperialism and international reaction. they will never forget and will always bear in mind your principled stand in supporting the people of egypt,

palestine and the other arab countries in their struggle to regain their freedom and stolen rights. we will always remain brothers, friends and comrades-in-arms."

"our country is determined to liberate the occupied territories and contribute in every way to the battle for freedom. we will win it whatever the sacrifices," he stressed.

the egyptian minister said that both egypt and china belong to the third world. he expressed the hope that his current visit to china would promote the relations between the two countries and the two peoples.

vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chai tse-min also attended the banquet.

this morning, minister li chiang held talks with minister zakaria tawfik. this afternoon, minister zakaria tawfik and the other distinguished egyptian guests made a round of the palace museum.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe in Guyana

(NCNA-English Georgetown, May 27, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe headed by hao liang and ting hsueh-sung gave its seventh and last performance in this country in new amsterdam yesterday. this and the earlier performances in georgetown, essequibo and linden drew a total of 26,000 spectators.

at burnham park in new amsterdam the biggest audience was drawn. some of the 7,000 spectators had come from berbice and other places. mayor bhairo persad spoke in the rain which showered down just as the performance was about to start. he said: "on the happy independence day of guyana today, we are very pleased to have the chinese performing arts troupe here to give us their performances ..." the audience broke into prolonged cheer. in reply, the troupe's deputy leader ting hsueh-sung to expressed her thanks.

the performance began with the chinese instrumental music "the triumphant return of the fishermen". when the chinese artists brought six steel pans onto the stage and played the guyana tunes "national service" and "i want to build", some people jumped to their feet in cheers.

wang chang-yuan then played cheng solo "battling the typhoon" which depicts the heroism and noble qualities of new china's dock workers protecting state property during a typhoon. other instrumental and vocal solos were also received with acclamations.

as the rain stopped, the audience sent up rousing cheers at the announcement of pianist yin cheng-chung's performance which was followed by "the victory drum dance" and other chinese national dances. mayor persad mounted the stage to congratulate the chinese artists when the show ended.

on the evening of may 23, the chinese troupe gave a performance at a technical school in anna regina of essequibo. owing to the limited space of the auditorium, hundreds of students and peasants had to stay outside to enjoy the performances. on the evening of may 25, the troupe gave a performance for more than 5,000 bauxite miners and their families at linden, guyana's famous bauxite city. "the militiawomen of the grassland", "the sword dance", the panhu solo "rejoicing at liberation" by liu ming-yuan, and the soprano solo of the guyanese song "o, beautiful guyana" by chu feng-po were all warmly received.

commenting on the chinese performances, the guyana "sunday chronicle" said "there was an unmistakable militancy about the movements of the dancers, equalled no doubt by the didactic nature of the songs". "the goals set by the revolution of the people's republic naturally pervade their cultural expressions", it added.

Chinese Ambassador to Guyana Gives Reception for Visit of Chinese Troupe

(NCNA-English Georgetown, May 27, 1975)

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan gave a reception at the embassy here this evening for the visit of the chinese performing arts troupe.

guests at the reception were: shirley field-ridley, minister of information and culture; edward luckhoo, chancellor of the judiciary; lynette dolphin, chairman of the national history and arts council; altaf mohamed, permanent secretary of the ministry of information and culture; c.j. barker, permanent secretary of the ministry of energy and natural resources; j.s. worrell, permanent secretary of the ministry of economic development; martin d'abreu, permanent secretary of the ministry of works and housing; w.e. braithwaite, permanent

secretary of the ministry of home affairs and kenneth shortt, mayor of georgetown.

representatives of the guyanese press, literary and arts circles, chinese nationals and foreign diplomats here were also present.

minister field-ridley congratulated the chinese troupe on the success in its performances. she said she believed that the visit of the chinese troupe will further strengthen the friendship between the people of guyana and china.

the troupe leader hao liang thanked the guyanese government and people for the hospitality given to the troupe. "the time of our visit here is short, yet our impression of this beautiful country and your friendly people is very deep. we will certainly bring home your cordial friendship for the chinese people," he said.

during the reception, many guyanese friends praised the performances of the chinese troupe and had pleasant chats with chinese artists. the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Italian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang today met with cefis eugenio, president of the montedison group of italy, and ratti giuseppe, managing director of the group. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

italian ambassador to china folco trabalza was present on the occasion.

sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, also met and had a friendly talk with the italian guests today.

the italian guests came to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. they were met and feted on may 25 by wang yao-ting, chairman of the host council.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Visiting Group for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, hosted a banquet this evening in honour of the seven members of the japanese visiting group for japan-china friendship and their entourage.

the visiting group arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the host association. members of the group are: takeo ito, masa ozawa, taketo makinouchi, kyoko asanuma -- wife of inejiro asanuma, kei hoashi, mitoko kanba -- mother of michiko kanba, and kazuo ichien. these japanese friends whose average age is 72 have been working hard for the cause of japan-china friendship.

among those attending the banquet were chang hsiang-shan, wang yun-sheng, chu tu-nan, lin li-yun, lin lin, hsieh ping-hsin, hsiao fang-chou, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung and ching pu-chun.

today, the old friends of china and japan felt very happy to meet again in peking. president liao cheng-chih and others expressed their sincere respect and warm welcome to the japanese friends who, making light of travelling a long way here across the ocean despite their advanced age, have come to visit china so as to make new contributions to the cause of japan-china friendship. at the banquet the friends of the two countries chatted about their friendship and pledged themselves to make continuous efforts for the conclusion of china-japan peace and friendship treaty at a sooner date and for the friendship between the peoples of the two countries for generations to come.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 27, 1975)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by fu chao-tou left here for home today after a friendship visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by officials of the japanese table tennis circle and well-known players.

during its stay in japan the delegation visited nine cities including tokyo, nagoya and yokohama. it was warmly received by japanese people.

in tokyo, the chinese delegation called on the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association, the general association of korean residents in japan and the tokyo association of chinese residents. in nagoya the delegation paid a visit to the family of late mr. koji goto, former president of the japanese table tennis association.

the delegation also visited factories, villages and schools. many japanese friends they met expressed the hope for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at the earliest possible date.

at a banquet given on may 23 in honour of the delegation, nagakubo, director-general of the yamanashi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said that continued efforts should be made for the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship between japan and china with a clause of "anti-hegemonism" in clear terms.

chinese and japanese players held six friendly matches. the chinese men's team won three matches and lost three, while the women's team won four and lost two. in the course of these matches, the players promoted friendship between them.

Japanese Writers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

the japanese writers' delegation led by yasushi inoue, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and a japanese writer, left peking for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association sun ping-hua, writers yen wen-ching, hsieh ping-hsin and li hsi-fan and others.

while in peking, the japanese delegation visited the central institute for nationalities, peking university, and the conservatory of music of the central may 7th

arts university, held discussions with chinese literary and art workers and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. the japanese friends also made trips to loyang, sian, yenan, shanghai and wuhsi where they visited factories, rural people's communes and schools.

Chao Cheng-hung Meets Japanese Rowing Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

chao cheng-hung, chairman of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee), met and had a friendly conversation this evening with kinichiro ishii, leader of the rowing association delegation from japan, and members of the delegation kenkichi ishikura, konoe aoki, naotoshi ogura and isao nukaga.

present on the occasion were sung chung, secretary general of the federation, and pai ping, leading member of the chinese rowing association.

the japanese delegation arrived in china on may 26 at the invitation of the chinese rowing association. the two sides conducted full democratic consultations on the establishment of the asian rowing federation and reached a unanimous agreement on the draft regulation of the federation.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with three japanese experts in antibiotics, including hamao umezawa, who are now visiting china.

while in peking, the japanese friends visited research institutions and had academic discussions with peking medical workers. they also toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs Leaves Kwangchow for Peking

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 28, 1975)

j.r.l. kotsokoane, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of lesotho, mrs. kotsokoane and their party concluded their visit here and left for peking by air today.

accompanied by deputy director chou ming-chi of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, foreign minister and mrs. kotsokoane and their party arrived here from shanghai by plane on may 26, and were honoured at a banquet that evening given by vice-chairman chang ken-sheng of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

while in kwangchow, the distinguished lesotho guests visited chungshan university, the exhibition hall of export commodities and a people's commune in nanhai county, and saw the modern revolutionary dance drama "ode to yimeng" presented by the kwangchow song and dance ensemble. the guests were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the distinguished lesotho guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by vice-chairman chang ken-sheng and liu kuei-tan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND PERU

Leader of Peruvian Journalists Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

alberto ruiz eldredge rivera, leader of the peruvian journalists delegation, and his wife, concluded their visit to china and left here for a visit to korea today. the three members of the delegation will leave for home on may 30 after visiting tientsin.

as guests of peking press circles, the peruvian journalists visited factories, people's communes, schools, a hospital and an army unit and toured places of historical interest in peking, tachai, yenan, sian and shanghai. they were given a warm welcome by local people and journalists wherever they went.

the delegation leader and his wife were seen off at the airport today by leading members of media organizations in the chinese capital, including hsieh li-fu, hsiao tse-yao, mao teh-hou, chang chang-hai, yen hung-liang and wang li-hsing.

present at the airport were peruvian ambassador to china cesar espejo romero and diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy in peking, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Delegation Led by Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu Attends Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1975)

the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania led by paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education, attended a soiree this evening sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

accompanying the distinguished romanian guests at the soiree were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

attending the soiree were also nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here, brad remus, director of the romanian industrial exhibition and other romanian friends in peking.

the peking acrobatic art troupe performed acrobatic items at the soiree. at the end of the performances, deputy prime minister niculescu and other romanian guests went on stage, shook hands with the performers in congratulation of their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Romanian Red Cross Society Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with barboi constantza, vice-president of the red cross society of romania, and the romanian red cross society delegation led by the vice-president.

present on the occasion were chien hsin-chung, leading member of the red cross society of china, and wang min, secretary general of the society.

Peking Reception for Romanian Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

the china council for the promotion of international trade hosted a reception in the great hall of the people this evening to greet the forthcoming industrial exhibition of the socialist republic of romania.

present at the reception were: all members of the romanian government delegation led by paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education, romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here, director brad remus of the romanian industrial exhibition and all members of the exhibition group, as well as other romanian friends in peking.

among those present were also vice-premier ku mu, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china keng piao, minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching, vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, and chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting, as well as leading members of other government departments and organizations concerned teng tung-che, sun hsiao-feng, liu yin, wang lei and yang chi.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of close friendship between the two peoples of china and romania. hosts and guests repeatedly clinked glasses to the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples and the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Romanian Tourist Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

the 44-member tourist delegation from romania led by constantin dragotescu and vasile brailoiu left here for home today.

during its stay in china, the tourist delegation visited peking, sian, nanking, wuhsi and shanghai. while in peking, the romanian guests were entertained at a banquet hosted by cheng chih-ping, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Self-Revelation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

a signed commentary entitled "self-revelation" carried in people's daily today is given in full below:

"one of the most blatant instances of discrepancy between deeds and words" is the description given to the soviet union's obdurate refusal to sign additional protocol two to the "treaty for the prohibition of nuclear arms in latin america". the censure of the soviet union was made in a statement issued by the organization for the prohibition of nuclear arms in latin america. the soviet union's behaviour "is linked with its very exclusive interests", the statement points out.

people often hear about the brezhnev clique's repeatedly proclaimed "support" for the establishment of regional nuclear-free zones, and its "concern" for the "security" of the non-nuclear countries. is this concern real in actual fact? this question can best be answered by looking at what the soviet union did and said on the question of a nuclear-free zone in

latin america. the latin american countries demanded that the countries possessing nuclear weapons should undertake the commitment not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against latin america. but the superpower under soviet revisionist rule refused to make the actual pledge or to sign additional protocol two. this is absolutely groundless. to defend itself, the soviet revisionists argued that they would not sign because the treaty made no clear provision for prohibiting the "passage" of nuclear weapons through the region. these high-sounding words made it seem that the soviet union went even further in its proposal than the latin american countries. but, people ask, if the soviet revisionists are so "sincere" in this concern, why have they not come forward to pledge that the soviet union will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against nuclear-free countries and zones in latin america? why are they afraid to proclaim that they will not test, produce, stock-pile, install and deploy nuclear weapons in these countries and this region? and why is it that they dare not promise that they will not allow passage of their nuclear-laden carriers through the territory, territorial air and sea of the latin american countries? that the soviet union dares not do so indicates a guilty conscience and ulterior motives towards latin america.

soviet revisionism, while giving much lip-service in support of the establishment of "nuclear-free zones", has actually left no stone unturned to expand its stockpile of nuclear arms and hurl nuclear threats at the vast number of countries which have few or no nuclear weapons. in the past ten years, the soviet revisionism has increased the number of its intercontinental guided missiles ten fold. in pursuit of maritime domination, it also has developed at an alarming tempo, a vastly expanded fleet of warships and nuclear submarines. as a result, its fleets are now active in all the oceans of the world. for the same reason, it is further intensifying its contention for nuclear supremacy and carrying on a frantic nuclear armament race with the other superpower. a host of facts demonstrate that this counter-revolutionary global strategy for world hegemony, this "very exclusive interests" of social-imperialism, is the real reason behind the soviet revisionists refusal to commit themselves to a nuclear-free latin america.

the nuclear weapons in the hands of soviet revisionism are being used as a political tool in their race for world hegemony. it will not give up this reactionary policy of nuclear threats and blackmail. the soviet social-imperialists will never lay aside their knives and turn over a new leaf. their professed "support" of nuclear free zones and "concern" for the "security" of non-nuclear countries are out-and-out humbug.

CHINA AND US

Chou Pei-yuan and Yueh Tai-heng Meet US Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1975)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, and yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, met and had a dinner here this evening with tzu chuen huang, professor of engineering mechanics of wisconsin university, the united states. they had friendly talk.

professor tzu chuen huang arrived in peking on may 26 after visiting kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and nanking.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Persist in Traversing the Road of Becoming One with the Workers and Peasants

- study of "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

Ch'u Lan (初瀾)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 23, 1975)

In the current upsurge of studying the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat, a review of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" makes us all the more feel that his brilliant work is of profound and far-reaching significance and particularly heart-warming.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."

As an important component of the sphere of the superstructure, literature and art has all along been the place of contention between various classes. The experience and lessons of the successive struggles on the literary and art front since the founding of the People's Republic of China have made us deeply realize that if literature and art cannot become the weapon of the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, it will in turn become the weapon of the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. The essence of struggle is precisely this. In the current study movement, every one of our revolutionary writers and artists must strive to clarify the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of combining theory and practice.

Throughout the historical period of socialism, how do we constantly deepen the proletarian revolution in literature and art, constantly develop the creation of proletarian literature and art and make it prosper, how to build a literary and art contingent of the proletariat, shatter the idea of bourgeois right in the sphere of literature and art and restrict the bourgeois right so as to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat? The fundamental question of principle is still the question of "for whom" as pointed out long ago by Chairman Mao. Since our literature and art is for the workers, peasants and soldiers and is created for and used by them, the writers and artists must throw themselves into the fiery mass struggle, shift their foothold, remold their world outlook and take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao. Whether or not we are willing to and actually integrate ourselves with the workers and peasants is not only the touchstone testing whether or not we have actually solved the question of "for whom" but also the final dividing line for distinguishing whether a person is revolutionary, non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary.

Along with the in-depth development of the socialist revolution, the question of "for whom" has been brought into more striking relief. The question of which class and which political line literature and art serves has a bearing on the question of which class grasps literature and art. In order to adhere to the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, we must invariably restrict the bourgeois right which exists to a serious extent in the sphere of literature and art. In order to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, the writers and artists must make a radical rupture with the idea of bourgeois right which exists to an equally serious extent. This requires us to basically shake the very foundation of the landlord and bourgeois classes in this "hereditary territory." Consequently, the vigor of their resistance is bound to increase frantically and old ideas and force of old habits are bound to rise in tenacious opposition. Therefore, struggle is unavoidable.

The great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the rule of the revisionist black line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang and snatched back the leadership from their grasp in the literary and art sphere. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art won great victories. The literary revolution marked by revolutionary model plays has borne rich fruits. In the revolutionary practice of promoting model plays, we have trained a backbone force for making literary revolution, set up a number of model works of the proletarian revolutionary literature and art, and set an example on the question of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and how to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Steeled and educated in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-Lin, criticize-Confucius movement, a revolutionary literary and art contingent with the participation of a great number of workers, peasants and soldiers is growing healthily to maturity. In these years, many writers and artists have also attained great results in the course of going into the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and learning from and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. From revolutionary practice, they have come to realize more and more profoundly that insisting on integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers is definitely a great basic plan for transforming the literary and art contingent.

However, we must take the sober view that in the literary and art sphere, the bourgeoisie still occupies a superior position in certain aspects, that there are still various manifestations of the influence of the black line in literature and art and that the gains of reform are not consolidated. The ideology and style of life of the landlord and bourgeois classes such as the bourgeois idea of literature and art, the idea of fame and gain, sectarian feelings and professional habit are still playing their part as the corrodent within our contingent. It is increasingly clearer to us why after one bourgeois "fortified village" in the literary and art sphere has been eliminated, another will grow up, why the "bourgeois" wind in the literary and art circles is stopped here but will blow again there tomorrow, and why new bourgeois elements will emerge from the soil of literary and artistic circles after the old bourgeois elements have been criticized. All this tells us that we must not neglect the class struggle and two-line struggle in the literary and art sphere and we must uphold all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The writers and artists must persist in becoming one with the workers and peasants, transform their world outlook and genuinely solve the question of "for whom." If the question of integrating with the masses of workers and peasants is not properly solved and the bourgeoisie are thus given an advantage and opportunity, favorable conditions will be created for their restorationist activities.

"Historical experience merits attention." From the struggle between two classes and two lines on the literary and art front we can find out certain things of a regular nature to deepen our understanding of the actual struggle. How did Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their ilk exercise the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the literary and art spheres? They opposed the worker-peasant-soldier orientation in literature and art with their reactionary program based on the so-called theory of "literature and art of the whole people." One of their important counter-revolutionary plans was to push the policy of the "three famous" and "three highs." They advertised that "generous rewards will rouse one to heroism," implemented the principle of commodity exchange in the literary and art sphere, vigorously consolidated, expanded and strengthened the bourgeois right, made the idea of bourgeois right spread unchecked so as to hinder the writers and artists from taking the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. In this way, those who took the literary and art circles as the place for getting fame and gain and those who were more deeply influenced by the idea of bourgeois right would comfortably swallow their poisonous bait wrapped in sugar. Starting from the bourgeois style of life, some of them would gradually turn into spiritual aristocrats, into new bourgeois elements and the social foundation for pushing the black line in literature and art and supporting the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

This makes us understand that anyone who does not seriously integrate himself with the workers and peasants but wishes to make use of the bourgeois right to create his own privileged position will turn into the captive of the bourgeoisie and may even take the evil path politically.

After the publication of Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," some of our comrades, under the historical conditions

at that time, took the golden way of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants in varying degrees and created some good and relatively good works. But following the victory of the new democratic revolution, they entered into the major cities and no longer went into the thick of life of struggle of the masses of workers and peasants and slowly slipped toward revisionism. This lesson has once again borne out Chairman Mao's profound conclusion: "If today he integrates himself with the masses of workers and peasants, then today he is a revolutionary; if tomorrow he ceases to do so or turns round to oppress the common people, then he becomes a non-revolutionary or a counter-revolutionary."

In the course of studying Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, we should all the more understand and solve the question of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We should realize that in order to restrict the bourgeois right, resist the bourgeois influences, gradually reduce the three major differences and whittle down the soil breeding the bourgeoisie and capitalism, all of us must persist in becoming one with the workers and peasants. This is the road which we writers and artists must traverse in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, in developing proletarian literature and art and building the contingent of revolutionary writers and artists and in opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the literary and art sphere.

Chairman Mao teaches us that we "must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the fiery struggle."

To do this for a long period of time means that we must not stop in the middle or give up half-way. This is a question of whether we take the road all our life or just for a moment. Only by persistently adhering to the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants can we solve the problem of knowing and understanding the workers, peasants and soldiers, can we undergo protracted and even painful steeling to change and transform our thinking and feeling. Some comrades who are unwilling or unable to go among workers, peasants and soldiers for a long time, are actually not willing or not determined to break with the revisionist literary and art line. The reason is that this change or transformation means that they will have to give up some things which they are unwilling to part with, such as the superior material conditions in the city, the cosy "comfortable quarters" of the small families, as well as the circles of living, thoughts and sentiments to which they are accustomed. In short, they are reluctant to leave the old path. Consequently, once they are asked to go among the workers and peasants, they find it difficult to step forward.

To do it unconditionally means that it is necessary to make up our minds to overcome difficulties and carry forward the revolutionary spirit on the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants. It is not right to over-exaggerate difficulties and look for excuses for not going down, or to go down physically but not mentally, evade difficulties, taking the easier way out, and going "down" but not "deep."

To do it wholeheartedly means that we must "be 'oxen' for the proletariat and the masses, bending our backs to the task until our dying day" and must not "regard ourselves as their masters, as aristocrats who lord it over the 'lower orders'." This is a question of stand or attitude which every writer and artist must solve, and is also the question of world outlook. This will determine whether we can really attain results in going into the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. This question is of significance as a basic principle not only to every writer and artist coming from the intellectuals. Even the worker-peasant-soldier spare-time writers must "live among the workers and peasants and depict the workers and peasants, and must also respectfully learn from the workers and peasants" like the artists of peasants' pictures in Hu county.

We must continue to criticize the fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who opposed the integration of writers and artists with the workers and peasants, take the integration with workers and peasants as an extremely important problem of breaking with the traditional relations of ownership and traditional concepts, and genuinely make ourselves strike root in the working class and among the working people. In the course of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants, we must seriously transform our world outlook, and wholeheartedly and gradually shift the foothold to the workers, peasants and soldiers and to the proletariat.

At present, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have combined theory with reality in the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and many advanced figures who heroically pound against the idea of the bourgeois right have emerged. These are the models whom all our revolutionary writers and artists must learn from. We writers and artists must keep pace with the workers, peasants and soldiers and seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. We must, together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, further develop the revolutionary mass criticism against the revisionist line, including criticism of the revisionist line in literature and art. Under the Party's leadership, we must consciously go among workers, peasants and soldiers, learn from them and reflect them. We must transform ourselves and the outlook of our works in the process of integrating orselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and create a greater number of better revolutionary literary and artistic works to serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have great expectations of the writers and artists. Let us at all times constantly advance along the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants, instead of "stopping half-way or go backward. There is no outlet for regression." As long as we study diligently, fight with unflagging efforts and advance with big strides on the road of integrating ourselves with the workers and peasants, we will certainly usher in a situation in which the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat are more flourishing.

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"MATERIAL INCENTIVES"

The Means By Which To Bring the Enthusiasm for Production into Play

by

the workers' theorist group of the Nanning Machinery Manufacturing Plant, Kwangsi

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 15, 1975)

Our plant is engaged in diesel engine production. At the beginning of this year, when discussing how to fulfill the production target set by the state, some suggested, "Offer a sum of money as prize, surely production will go up." This suggestion became the topic of discussion. Some said that this accorded with the principle, "to each according to his work" and could bring the enthusiasm for production into play. But these workers with socialist consciousness hit the nail on the head by pointing out, "This is the revisionist stuff of 'putting prize in command' and 'material incentives' which had been criticized long ago." Recently, after studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have further raised our understanding of this question.

"Material incentives" is a capitalist thing. Under the capitalist system, capitalist production is based on hired labor. The capitalists possess the means of production; the broad masses of working people have absolutely nothing, and for the sake of making a living, they are compelled to sell their labor and to work for the capitalists. The relationship between the capitalists and the workers is that between the exploiters and the exploited and between the oppressors and the oppressed, and their interests are fundamentally antagonistic. In order to raise labor productivity, increase the surplus value and exploit the workers to the greatest extent, the capitalists, apart from adopting such methods as extending working time and raising labor intensity, use material means and money to spur the workers on. The capitalists devised numerous incentive methods to extract the fruit of workers' strenuous labor. The "Taylor system" prevalent in the capitalist world is an example. Under the so-called "Taylor system," production rules and extremely high quota are set for the workers. When the quota is overfulfilled, the workers can apart from their daily wages also obtain a small additional amount of wages--prize. If the quota is not fulfilled, the workers can only receive remuneration on a greatly reduced scale based on piece rate. This exposes the essence of the capitalist "material incentives."

Under the socialist system, the system of the masses of production has changed and the exploiting system has been abolished, and the workers have become the masters of the factories as well as of the state. In socialist society, a fundamental change has taken place in the labor character of the working people, and labor is no longer hired or exploited. Just as Lenin said: For thousands of years, the working people "have always been working

for other people and slaving for the exploiters. At present, they are able for the first time to work for themselves and to also make use of all the newest technical and cultural gains to carry on their work." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol XXVI, p. 381) Under the socialist system, individual interests, collective interests and state interests are identical. It is their glorious duty to work for society and the collective. Because of this, there is no need or justification for relying on material means to stimulate one's enthusiasm for production. In the quarter century since the liberation, the Chinese working class and the broad masses of working people, by going all out and aiming high, have developed production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and created a labor productivity which was impossible for the former society. This definitely is not obtained through "material incentives," but the result of placing proletarian politics in command, arming the masses with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought and bringing into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Which is relied on, proletarian politics in command or "material incentives," for bringing the enthusiasm for production into full, is one of the focal points of struggle between the Marxist line and the revisionist line of running the enterprise.

After mounting the stage in the Soviet Union, the Khrushchev-Brezhnev clique vigorously promoted "material incentives," betraying Marxism-Leninism and putting the capitalist way of management on a theoretical and concrete basis. They preposterously represented "material incentives" as a Marxist-Leninist principle and regarded the bourgeois egoist principle as the only motive power for developing socialist production. They used money as a bait to corrupt and poison the minds of the proletariat and the working people and brought about all-round capitalist in the Soviet Union. "Material incentives" became a hotbed for breeding revisionism and a means of restoring apitalism.

The struggle over this question was also acute within our Party. Chairman Mao consistently upheld the principle of putting proletarian politics in command, personally endorsed the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company," persisted in putting proletarian politics in command, strengthened Party leadership, launched mass movement in a big way, put into practice "two participations, one transformation and three combinations" and promoted technical innovations and technical revolution in a big way, thereby pointing out the direction in which the socialist enterprises should advance. On the other hand, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the chieftains of the revisionist line within the Party did everything they could to peddle the revisionist stuff of "material incentives" in opposition to Chairman Mao's proletarian line on running the enterprise. Liu Shao-ch'i used to say in the tone of a big bourgeoisie, "If you do not give them a bit more money, they will not work for you properly." Lin Piao in his black diary wrote revisionist fallacies like "material incentives are still necessary," "induce people by office, emolument and favor." Making use of the bourgeois right which still existed in socialist society, they offered "material incentives" in a big way and corrupted the workers with bourgeois ideas, vainly attempting to expand the grade difference without limit so as to bring up a privileged

class and turn a small portion of the workers who were more deeply affected by bourgeois ideas into a force for supporting them in opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Thus, the question of whether to rely on the proletarian politics in command or on "material incentives" for bringing the enthusiasm for production into play is essentially one of whether to implement the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in factories, mines and enterprises, and stick to the socialist road or to cultivate the soil breeding capitalism, preserve and revive capitalism and change the socialist character of the enterprises. This is an important question bearing on the orientation and the line.

Is it in accord with the principle, "to each according to his work," to use prize for stimulating one's enthusiasm for production? No. Here is a question of how to view "to each according to his work." Although the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" has fundamentally changed the exploiting class system of distribution, "he who sows does not reap, and he who reaps does not sow" but still embodies the bourgeois right. We must deal with it correctly and in an overall manner. "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" stresses primarily that every worker must do his best, give full play to his enthusiasm and creativeness and carry out production properly before the consumer goods are distributed to individuals according to the quantity and quality of their labor. In this way, the relations between production and distribution are correctly handled. In order to do this, it is necessary to put the proletarian politics in command, establish a correct work attitude and, at the same time, to subject the bourgeois right to the necessary restriction during distribution in accordance with the policy of the Party and gradually diminish the grade difference. The use of prize to stimulate the enthusiasm for production is wholly incompatible with the principle, "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." It puts the cart before the horse. Instead of stressing first "from each according to his ability" and how to carry out production properly, it deals with the amount of prize before dealing with production. It negates the necessity of putting politics in command and regards "material incentives" as the only motive power for developing production. This essentially is a refurbished version of the bourgeois contention, "money is all powerful," "money can put the devil to work." If this is followed, would it not lead to a state in which more prize more work, less prize less work, work if there is prize and no work if there is no prize? From this it can be seen that "putting prize in command" and "material incentives" do not accord with the principle, "to each according to his work"; on the contrary, they react on this socialist principle of distribution. If things go on like this, bourgeois right and the grade difference will certainly be expanded in the sphere of distribution and inevitably a state of polarization will emerge and the new bourgeoisie will arise.

To be sure, this does not mean that we do not care about the material interests. We, too, care about the material interests. Our Party consistently shows concern for the interests and living condition of the people

and interests itself in gradually improving the material and cultural living standards of the people on the basis of developing production. But, instead of purely dealing with the material interests, we correctly integrate the individual interests with the collective interests and the interests of the state, and make individual interests subordinate to the overall interests. We integrate the proletarian politics in command with the application of the principle of "to each according to his work." This is fundamentally distinct from the mere stress of individual interests and one-sided magnifying of the role of material interests.

Can the use of prize as incentives really bring one's enthusiasm for production into play? No. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line our plant had for a time also pushed such a line of approach as "material incentives" and practiced the system of "prize for fulfilling fixed quotas." In this way, some of the people blinded by the lure of prize showed no concern whatsoever to the destiny of the motherland and human ideals. They tried to be the first to do the jobs that offered high prize, and avoided the jobs that offered no prize. It adversely affected the unity between the workers and between the workshops. For the sake of getting more prize, some people paid no attention to product quality, causing waste and making it impossible to fulfill state targets. Recalling this past experience, the workers said indignantly: "'Material incentives' and 'putting prize in command' can only stimulate the bourgeois individualist enthusiasm and the enthusiasm for fame and wealth. It hinders promotion of the communist spirit and the development of socialist production."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers of our plant vigorously criticized "material incentives" and "putting prize in command," put proletarian politics in command, and studied the basic line of the Party. Their communist consciousness was constantly raised, their socialist enthusiasm was brought fully into play, and the whole plant was burning with ardor to unite in battle, grasp revolution and promote production. Since 1969, our plant has overfulfilled the state targets every year. Beginning from 1972, production has developed apace at a rate of 50 percent increase every year. The positive as well as negative experiences have enabled us to realize that socialist enthusiasn can be brought into play by putting the proletarian politics in command and that socialist enterprises can advance with big steps only when they hold aloft the banner of the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and develop the mass movement of learning from Tach'ing in industry.

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revisionist stuff, "material incentives" has been criticized many times. But why is it still laying such a powerful hold on the minds of some people? This is because since socialist society has emerged from capitalist society, "it is thus in every respect economically, morally and intellectually still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." Because the bourgeois ideas and the force of old habit still exist, some of the selfish people are likely to set a great store by remunerations for labor and to go so far as to turn "to each according to his work" into "work according to pay" and assume the work-according-to-pay attitude. This means that

although some of the working people have become masters of their own destiny, they are still not accustomed to it and have not come to recognize the change in their status and, at times, they still take a mercenary view of the socialist labor and seek personal material interests. This mercenary viewpoint is a product of the capitalist system of private ownership and a manifestation of bourgeois right and is incompatible with the socialist system of public ownership and incompatible with the status of the workers as masters of their own destiny. The working class is the leading class for the revolution, and its highest ideal is the realization of communism. How could we, as members of the working class, refuse to make more contributions to the revolution and to exhaust the last ounce of our energy for the communist cause!

In his "A Great Beginning" Lenin highly praised the "communist subbotniks" and called upon the workers to "work in a revolutionary way." We must give play to the revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. During the period of the revolutionary war, our revolutionary forerunners worked for neither fame nor wealth but wholeheartedly for the revolution. They drew a daily ration of three-tenth of a liang of oil and half a liang of salt each day. They lived an extremely hard life and some of them even sacrificed their lives. Today, for the sake of building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, "we should maintain the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same daring death-defying spirit we displayed in the years of revolutionary war and carry on our revolutionary work to the end." Let the bourgeois concept of "money is all powerful" and the revisionist stuff of "material incentives" go to the devil!

* * *

OLD MORALITY

A Clean Sweep Must Be Made of the Garbage of Old Morality

- criticism of the principle of loyalty and forbearance that upholds reactionary rule

by

the workers' theorist group of the Tientsin No. 2 Woolen Mill and the faculty of political history of the Tientsin Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 30, 1975)

Lenin pointed out, "When the old society perishes, you cannot nail the corpse of bourgeois society into a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVII, p. 407)

The principle of loyalty and forbearance was actually a kind of teaching of morality preached by the slave-owning class on the decline. It was subsequently carried on and transformed by the landlord and bourgeois classes into a spiritual weapon employed by all the reactionary rulers in the history of China for enslaving the working people and upholding their reactionary rule.

The earliest promoter of the principle of loyalty and forbearance was Confucius. It was an important content of the benevolence, righteousness, morality and virtue promoted by Confucius. The so-called "loyalty and forbearance" as preached by Confucius had a definite class content. To the slave-owning class, the so-called "loyalty" demanded serving loyally and dying for the cause expousing and restoring the slavery system. To the slaves and the newly emerging landlords, it demanded unconditional loyalty to the slave-owners and refraining from rising up against them. The so-called "forbearance" advocated pardon and forgiveness. Such as "Do not keep the former wickedness of men in mind," "Deal harshly with oneself and leniently with others" and "Whatever you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others." To the slave-owners, these principles of "forbearance" demanded strengthening of unity against revolution and making concerted efforts to uphold and restore the slave system. To the slave and the newly emerging landlord class, they demanded "refrain from altercation even when they are offended," and submitting docilely to the reactionary rule of the slave-owners.

Actually, this set of principle of loyalty and forbearance preached by the Confucian reactionaries is nothing but lies to deceive the people. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Although the reactionary rulers are daily engaged in counter-revolutionary business, their words and official documents are always more or less full of benevolence, righteousness, morality

and virtue, and they never tell the truth." All Confucian reactionaries who propagate the principle of loyalty and forbearance are without exception "hypocrites" who talk about benevolence, righteousness, morality and virtue, but stop at no crime. They never show loyalty and forbearance to the working people and the progressive people who advocate reform. "Whatever you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others" forsooth! All of them from the slave-owning class to the landlord class and from Confucius to Chiang Kai-shek were vampires and hangmen practicing "What we do not wish others to do to us we must do to others." The capitalists of the Jenli Woolen Mill, the forerunner of the Tientsin No. 2 Woolen Mill before the liberation, were advocates of the principle of loyalty and forbearance. Displaying the flagsign of "benevolence," they professed "having built the mill on benevolence." Some of the capitalist had also laid down "Whatever you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others" as the "percept of the mill." However, their exploitation of the workers was the most ruthless. Just as Marx had exposed, the "so long as the worker has a piece of flesh, a strand of sinew and a drop of blood to be squeezed, the blood suckers will never give up." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. XXIII, pp. 334-335) No matter how the Confucian reactionaries used "benevolence" and "loyalty and forbearance" to decorate them, these sanguinary facts could never be covered up.

At the historical stage of socialism, the principle of loyalty and forbearance is still an ideological weapon used by the landlord and bourgeois classes and their agents within our Party for carrying out restoration. Marx pointed out, socialist society, "just as it emerges from capitalist society, is in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. III, p. 10) At the historical stage of socialism, the historical experience of struggle between restoration and counter-restoration tells us that an important tactics employed by the toppled class enemies and their agents within our Party was to make use of these vestiges of the former society includig such garbage of old morality as the principle of loyalty and forbearance. P'eng Te-huai had long ago mixed Confucius' principle of loyalty and forbearance with the bourgeois "liberty, equality and fraternity" in promoting the "equality" spirit, "whatever you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others." Liu Shao-ch'i in his sinister "Self-Cultivation" energetically promoted "comparing hearts" and "putting oneself in the place of others" and wanted the Party members and the revolutionary people to "practice forbearance as Confucius did." Ch'en Po-ta nonsensically said: If "whatever you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others" is changed into "whatever people do not want done to them, do not do to others," the Confucian feudal "virtue" can be changed into the "highest 'principle of loyalty and forbearance'" and "the highest human virtue." Lin Piao even lauded the principle of loyalty and forbearance to the sky and nonsensically said that it was "historical materialism" and the criterion for dealing with human relations." He advocated "requite loyalty with benevolence and love" and "requite forbearance with pardon and forgiveness." The tune sung by Lin Piao and his ilk was entirely the same as Confucius' preaching of morality.

The motive of Lin Piao and his ilk in so fervently preaching the principle of loyalty and forbearance was the same as that of Confucius, that is, wanted to make use of this stuff to carry out counter-revolutionary restoration. They preached "loyalty" with the aim of recruiting sworn confederates from among the new and old bourgeoisie to stage a comeback. They wanted this small handful of evil elements to practice "either succeed or die for the cause" and to serve their cause of counter-revolutionary restoration. They also attempted to use "loyalty and forbearance" to summon the people to become "docile tools" of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and not to rebel against them. The purpose of Lin Piao and his ilk in preaching "forbearance" was to separate the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people from the basic line of the Party, to make them show forbearance to the landlord and bourgeois classes, to give up the philosophy of struggle and to reconcile class contradiction and to ideologically disarm the proletariat and the broad masses of people.

Dwelling on the question of exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, Marx pointed out: "The class dictatorship of the proletariat is the necessary transit point to the abolition of class distinction generally, to the abolition of all the social relations that correspond to these relations of production, to the revolutionizing of all the ideas that result from these social relations." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, pp. 479-480)

The principle of loyalty and forbearance was actually a kind of old moral concept derived from the production relations and social relation of the exploiting class which had occupied the dominant position for the past several thousand years. Because of this, criticizing the preaching of reactionary morality like the principle of loyalty and forbearance and eliminating its pernicious influence has become a vital task of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

The proletariat declared, "We repudiate all morality taken apart from human society and classes. We say that it is a deception, a fraud, a befogging of the minds of the workers and peasants in the interests of the landlords and capitalists." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 352) The principle of loyalty and forbearance preaches by Confucius and Lin Piao was precisely this kind of morality taken apart from human society and classes. The proletariat and the revolutionary people absolutely refuse to believe in this kind of moral teaching which is taken apart from classes. Just as Lenin pointed out, "When people talks to us about morality, we say: For the Communist, morality lies entirely in this solid, united discipline and conscious mass struggle against the exploiters. We do not believe in an external morality, and we expose the deceit of all the fables about morality." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 355)

We must adhere to the basic line of the Party and uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat. As for the revisionist line, we must under the guidance of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought give play to the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide and struggle resolutely. We must firmly suppress the ogres and monsters as well as all counter-revolutionaries and must not show them the slightest "pardon and forgiveness." As for the

bourgeoisie, we must exercise all-round dictatorship over them at every stage and in every sphere of the socialist revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must be swept clean." We must firmly and unremittingly make a clean sweep of such garbage of old morality as the principle of loyalty and forbearance, fight for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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COAL MINERS

Coal Miner on Democracy in New China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

"we coal miners, who were most downtrodden in the old days, have become the masters of our country with the birth of new china".

this remark was made recently by veteran miner wang sheng in an interview at the mentoukou colliery on peking's outskirts. the words carry the feelings of chinese miners and graphically reflect the social status they hold in socialist china today.

wang sheng is now over 40. at the age of 13, he went down the pit with his father to haul coal. in the pit were many other child labourers, whom the capitalist mine-owner set to perform tasks that were even harsh for adults.

unable to withstand the ordeal of the old society, four members of wang sheng's family succumbed, his elder sister was sold as a child bride. wang sheng was living alone when the mentoukou colliery was liberated in 1948.

with tears of gratitude for chairman mao and the communist party, who had brought him emancipation, wang sheng at that time pledged that he would work hard to produce more coal for the revolution. he is now a squad leader of the no. 45 coal-cutting team in the colliery and a member of both the party committees of the mentoukou colliery and the peking mining administration.

working day in and day out at the coal face for the past 20-odd years, wang sheng has done a good job of uniting all the men under him to fulfil the monthly production targets. wang sheng's fine moral qualities and excellent work record won the praise of his workmates. he was elected a deputy to the fourth national people's congress by the workers and peasants in the mentoukou area and attended its first session convened in peking at mid-january of this year.

five miners in the mentoukou colliery have, since the birth of new china, been elected deputies to the people's congresses of the mentoukou area and the peking municipality and to the national people's congress. first nominated as candidates by the miners and cadres of the pits, their names and records were printed on a leaflet and distributed among workers, peasants and other electors in the mentoukou area. following full discussion and consultation, the people reached a consensus to elect them as deputies.

in socialist china, all matters of major importance such as drafts of the constitution of the people's republic of china and government policies down to production plans and rules and regulations are first discussed at the grass-roots.

national people's congress deputy wang sheng said, "before the constitution was adopted by the fourth national people's congress, draft copies of it were distributed to the grass-root units, where the people discussed it section by section and article by article and made suggestions for amending it. the views of the people were then handed to higher organs, where they were summarized and forwarded to the central committee of the communist party of china."

"the constitution was born out of repeated discussions among the people of all our nationalities and is the outcome of combining the ideas of the leading organizations and those of the masses", he said.

the new constitution fully ensures to the masses the right to use the democratic form of "si da" (speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters).

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, said wang sheng, the mentoukou miners and cadres joined the people all over china in using "si da" to criticize the crimes of liu shao-chi and lin piao in pushing the revisionist line for restoring capitalism.

they have, since the start of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, written several thousand big-character posters to repudiate lin piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius. the miners have also put up big-character posters to help the mine management to overcome its shortcomings and the cadres to correct their mistakes and improve their working style.

the big-character posters put up by some young miners of the number 45 coal-cutting team, to which wang sheng belongs, pointed out that contact had diminished between the leading cadres and rank-and-file miners because the former had not participated in collective labour as often as formerly. these young miners' big-character posters also dwelt on some of the shortcomings in production management.

the leading cadres, who took to heart the views raised in the big-character posters, said that the young miners' criticism indicated their concern for the cadres and showed that the rank-and-file were really the masters of the mine.

the leadership called a cadres' meeting to review their work in production management and their participation

in collective labour. problems that could be solved immediately were straightened out at once. cadres, who had shortcomings in their working style, went before the rank-and-file to make self-criticism. a system for cadre participation in labour was instituted, under which cadres on all levels of leadership in the mine and offices were to work in the pit every friday and all were required to do physical labour, on a rotation basis, for a month every year.

WOMEN WORKERS

Women Workers in Silk Industry of East China Coastal Province

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 29, 1975)

women workers now account for upwards of 65 per cent of the total in the silk industry of the east china coastal province of chekiang. many have been elected to leading posts or have become designers and technicians.

more than 85 per cent of the 1,800 workers and staff members of the 48-year-old chekiang no. one silk mill are women. before liberation women workers were searched after shift at the factory gate on top of harsh economic exploitation. their political status has undergone a radical change since china's liberation in 1949. women hold 63 per cent of the leading posts of the mill's party and revolutionary committees, the communist youth league committee and trade union organization and over 90 per cent of the leading posts in workshops and teams. since liberation, 160 women worker who became cadres have been transferred to more than 50 silk mills to be management cadres or technicians. eight are senior leading cadres in these mills or in institutions above them. the mill has also sent more than 700 experienced women workers to other factories and many of them have been elected leading members of workshops or teams.

the women are working selflessly for china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. a veteran worker at the linghu silk mill named wu ah-chih started as an apprentice before liberation at the age of 11. she had to toil 13-14 hours a day and was often flogged. emancipated after liberation, she made up her mind to dedicate her life to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. she always comes before shift every day to make preparations and leaves late to tidy up things. she takes pains to coach young

workers. other workers call her a "good factory manager" and her action encourages them to fulfil production tasks with flying colours. this ordinary woman worker was at the beginning of this year elected a deputy to the fourth national people's congress.

the workers' responsible attitude toward their work stems from their conscientious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the tungfeng silk mill in huchou is an advanced unit in the study and in factory management. a group of 15 women workers have in six years read a dozen marxist-leninist classics including "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "on practice" and "on contradiction". they voluntarily help the leadership to adhere to the socialist way of management and act according to chairman mao's revolutionary line. last year they found that the mill's leading cadres spent too much time in their offices and less in the workshops. they put up a big-character poster to call their attention to this wrong working style. the cadres accepted their criticism and now take part regularly in physical labour and make investigations at the grassroots. the mill overfulfilled the state production plans last year and first rate products reached 98 per cent.

like other workers in china, the women workers enjoy a secure and constantly improving life. measures are taken to arrange proper work and ensure proper rest. pregnant women are relieved of heavy work and during the 56-day maternity leave they receive full pay.

SPARE-TIME COLLEGE

Production Brigade Runs Spare-time College

(NCNA-English Lanchow, May 29, 1975)

a production brigade in northwest china's kansu province has set up a spare-time college for local peasants to raise their educational level.

the yintahsiang brigade, known as yinta township at the time of liberation, has been conducting spare-time education for peasants for more than 20 years. it set up experimental winter schools and literacy classes to train cadres, bookkeepers and tallymen to meet the pressing needs in the mutual-aid and

cooperation movement, in the early 50's when few of the peasants could read and write. chairman mao commended its pioneering experience in a note to the article, "how yinta township started spare-time education for peasants", contained in the book "socialist upsurge in china's countryside."

the brigade instituted a seven-year compulsory education programme for all children, and scarcely any illiterate is to be found among the peasants today.

after the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started early last year, the peasants felt an urgent need to raise their educational and theoretical level in order to deepen the movement and promote farm mechanization and scientific farming. at their request the brigade's party branch set up a spare-time college in september 1974 to train a new type of peasants with keen socialist consciousness and good knowledge.

the first group of 150 students include the brigade's cadres, agro-technicians, tractor drivers, barefoot doctors, book-keepers and spare-time school teachers as well as middle school leavers who have settled there, all of whom were enrolled without age limit on the principle of "voluntary application, recommendation by the masses and approval by the leadership". they major in politics and culture or agronomy or farm machinery, taught by ten part-time teachers, including cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and school teachers from the commune and the brigade itself, chosen for their practical experience and theoretical knowledge. two teachers from the kansu agricultural college conducting investigations in the brigade are also invited to give lectures. the teaching materials are selected from college text books or compiled by the faculty on a "fewer but better" principle. the term of study varies within a maximum of two years.

the college earnestly carries out the principle of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour" and conducts education on an open-to-society basis in the thick of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the faculty of politics and culture makes the whole society its classroom and studies revolutionary theory in close connection with the current class struggle and two-line struggle. veteran party members and cadres and old poor peasants are often invited to speak on the working people's miseries in the old society. students make social investigations and, in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, wrote a detailed report on a landlord's criminal exploitation of the peasants before liberation and exhibited the evidences, as a powerful exposure and criticism of the reactionary programme of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" peddled by lin

piao and confucius. they also help run evening political schools and set the example for other peasants to write poems and songs and commentaries to criticize the bourgeoisie.

the courses in agronomy pinpoint the problems arising from farm production in the locality. to dealkalize soil, teachers led students to an alkaline plot for analysis. they finally evolved a method of digging ditches to wash away the alkali and applying phosphorous fertilizer to improve the soil. this has proved effective in various production teams.

the eighth production team's scientific experimental group bred a double-cross maize strain yielding 8.25 tons per hectare. on the basis of lectures by members of the group on seed production, the teachers and students wrote a theoretical summary of the experience and enabled other communes, brigades and teams to achieve big rises in grain production.

students of farm machinery also learn the subject in actual practice. when the brigade drilled a pump well earlier this year, the farm machinery class helped instal the pump while learning related knowledge. the class has made a number of simple threshers, fodder crushers and mowers and does maintenance work on the brigade's farm machines.

while learning through practice, the students also raise their ability to analyze and solve problems in theoretical study and laboratory research. the poor and lower-middle peasants have faith in the college and often come for help on knotty problems in production.

the college helps the working people master intellectual work and speeds up socialist construction in the countryside. last year the brigade reaped an average of 6.07 tons of grain per hectare. the peasants said, "we now go to school while doing our work. anyone may attend primary school, middle school or college right in the brigade."

CHILDREN'S AFTER-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

What Do Chinese Children Do After School?

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 30, 1975)

over a million primary and middle school pupils in this heavy industry centre in northeast china receive education in the lofty spirit of communism through interesting after-school activities.

take for example the children's palace in tatung district. here some 2,000 children come every day for study and for fun. with a floor space of several thousand square metres, the palace has a hall of heroes showing photos and drawings on the heroic deeds of young revolutionary martyrs -- lei feng, huang chi-kuang, liu hu-lan and others, all highly esteemed and warmly loved by the children. their stories are also illustrated by lantern slides with running commentaries accompanied by music. the palace provides facilities for boys and girls to learn science and technology, arts and sports. in 1974 alone, it trained from among them 1,300 painters, orchestra conductors, story-tellers, nursery rhyme writers and coaches for traditional boxing and sword play, table tennis, badminton, volleyball and basketball.

shenyang has 59 children's palaces and centres built by the government and operated by full-time staff. in addition, there are more than 7,000 children's after-school activity stations run jointly by neighbourhood party organizations, schools, factories and government institutions. the pupils undertake marxist studies, learn literature and art, science and technology, or engage in sports in some 30,000 spare-time groups. the city and its nine districts all have committees in charge of children's activities.

the wholesome growth of the younger generation is the common concern of school, society and family alike. over 40,000 voluntary instructors in the city educate the children and teenagers in revolutionary ideology and communist morals in cooperation with the schools and guide them in social and political life. about two-thirds of the instructors are veteran workers.

the worker instructors often conduct class education among children by contrasting the new society with the old. they take the children to the cemetery of miners massacred by imperialists at the fushun coal mine in pre-liberation days, known as the "burial pit for 10,000 miners". sometimes the children visit a pre-liberation prison and an exhibition on the "rent collection courtyard" in a despotic landlord's manor house where he ruined whole peasant families

by his exorbitant rent. together with their instructors, the children condemn the kuomintang reactionaries on the spot.

veteran workers, old poor peasants and armymen tell the children stories of families that went through abject miseries in old china, of workers' struggles in factories and of revolutionary wars. they also explain to them the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention of the chinese people's liberation army and imbue them with the spirit of building up the country through diligence and frugality. all these help the younger generation to understand class struggle and carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition.

bench worker chou chuan-hsiang, who had been with the shengyang mining machinery plant for 30 years, often shows the children a contrast between his life today and his sufferings in the old society, and together they criticize lin piao for parroting confucius' reactionary preachings and attempting to restore capitalism in china. before liberation chou's three uncles worked themselves to death as farm hands for landlords. his father fell seriously ill after he was pressganged into a labour camp by the imperialists. the communist party came and brought the family a new life and a bright future just as it was struggling on the verge of death. chou chuan-hsiang said to the children: "you are being brought up under the red flag and are leading such a happy life. you should never forget the miseries of the older generation. it has not been easy for the proletariat to capture political power. get a good knowledge of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, build up your capabilities, and be worthy successors to the revolutionary cause."

communist moral qualities are becoming evident among the younger generation. chang feng, a 13-year-old pupil of kuangyi primary school, picked up a purse containing more than 100 yuan in the street. he waited a long while for someone to come back and, using a photo in the purse as a clue, searched the adjoining streets and lanes in a rain and finally located the owner.

KINDERGARTEN

Kindergarten in Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, May 30, 1975)

the paokang kindergarten in sian city was started 16 years ago in 1958 when eight housewives, inspired by the great leap forward, decided to help free more housewives from household chores. without asking the state for funds, they depended on local initiative. some families contributed basins and tubs, others stools, and still others toys.

it had space for only 40 children at the beginning. now it accommodates over 200. the number of nursery workers has increased from eight to 27.

one of the founders is li feng-ming. now 63, she works as tirelessly as 16 years ago. in january last year, a couple came to apply for twenty-four-hour-service for their one-year-old baby because the father was going to a "may 7" cadre school for a time and the mother, working on various shifts, found day care inconvenient. although there were not enough staff to take on extra children, li feng-ming felt something should be done to help cadres who respond to chairman mao's call to go to "may 7" schools. on her suggestion, the kindergarten agreed to take the child. for months after that, she stayed with the child every night.

regulations have been improved for the convenience of the working parents. the nursery used to take children between 3 and 7 years old. now there are no restrictions on the length of stay, age, choice of day-care or 24-hour-service, and children can be brought or taken out at any time of the day. this makes more work for the teachers, but makes things easier for parents.

the teachers try to improve their work and encourage a love for socialism among the children. the children learn to recognize whom to love and whom to hate and sing revolutionary songs.

the children are encouraged to do jobs within their capacity so that they appreciate the importance of labour. they are ready to help make beds, sweep the floor and clean the table. older children help the younger ones comb their hair and button their clothing.

NEW SOCIALIST DANCES

New Socialist Dances Created in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

workers, peasants and soldiers welcome the advances made in the dance during the great proletarian cultural revolution, which present them with proletarian heroes and the spirit of the socialist era.

among the new model revolutionary ballets are: "the red detachment of women" which describes the birth and maturing of a women's revolutionary armed force led by the chinese communist party; "the white-haired girl" which shows through the story of a poor peasant girl's family how chinese poor and lower-middle peasants suffered from brutal oppression by the landlords and rose up to make revolution; "ode to yimeng" which describes the close relations between the army and the people; and "children of the grassland" which shows how chinese children temper themselves in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

these ballets strive to attain "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form."

like other forms of art and literature, the dance of socialist china is created for the workers, peasants and soldiers. it serves proletarian politics and socialist construction.

a vast country with many nationalities having their own dance traditions, new china is drawing on its folk dances, classical dance forms and the ballet to create the new. the question of how to deal with the heritage of chinese and foreign art and literature has been an important area of struggle since the founding of new china between chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature and liu shao-chi's revisionist line.

chairman mao early pointed out that the dross should be discarded and the essence assimilated so as to "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", and "weed through the old to bring forth the new." liu shao-chi and company advocated indiscriminate taking over of the past and foreign. in art and literature they worshipped the foreign and returned to the ancient so as to push the revisionist line and restore capitalism in china. under their control, emperors and princes, generals and ministers, scholars and ladies, dominated the stage for a period.

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on art and literature, the proletariat started a revolution for transforming the old peking opera and creating new revolutionary models. the cultural revolution has smashed liu shao-chi's revisionist line on art and literature. heroic workers, peasants and soldiers now dominate the stage. the basic experience in creating the new peking operas has led to revolutionary symphonic arrangements, ballet and piano music.

the new ballets born in china's proletarian revolution in art and literature portray the struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and proletarian heroes dominate the ballet stage.

the "red detachment of women" has as its protagonist a communist political instructor who struggles heroically for the liberation of the people, an oppressed slave-girl who matures into a staunch revolutionary and a detachment of women of the red army at the time of the second revolutionary civil war (1928-1937). critically assimilating good points of foreign and traditional chinese dance art, the ballet has created a new vocabulary of the dance to present the power of people's war and proletarian heroes. solo dances serve to reveal the high aspirations of the leading characters, and some pas de deux are used to point up the sharp conflict between antagonistic classes, emphasizing the resourcefulness and courage of the labouring people and cowardice of the class enemies.

chinese choreographers and dancers spend time living and working with the workers, peasants and soldiers to capture and refine dance movements based on life. bayoneting, grenade-throwing and shooting in the fighters' dance of military drill come from the people's liberation army. the dancers draw on what is useful in the national artistic heritage and traditional and folk dance steps and styles to present today's socialist life.

the "red silk dance", warmly received by audiences in china and abroad, consists of solos, pas de deux and group dances, and uses the melody of the revolutionary song "singing of our motherland". the dance expresses the buoyant revolutionary spirit of the chinese people. based on the vigorous and joyous yangko folk dance, it uses techniques of waving silk streamers from the classical dance. this calls for strong wrist force since the dancers wave red silks 18 feet long and two feet wide to create changing rhythmic patterns. under the revisionist line on art and literature, this technique was once used to present goddesses sailing through the clouds. now it demonstrates the joy and happiness of the people.

other outstanding dances include "people's commune is good", a full-length song and dance item which uses the traditional uighur music of the twelve mucams; "lumberjacks", a dance of yao people which depicts how they work to "supply the motherland with good beams and pillars"; and "a peasant girl goes to college", a dance of miao nationality in which poor and lower-middle peasants happily send a girl off to college. another is "militiawomen of the grassland", a dance of the mongolian nationality which shows the heroism of the militiawomen of the grassland in building and defending the frontiers. while the nationalities use their own dances as the basis, they also absorb movements and techniques of chinese classical dancing and european ballet. "victory drum dance" presents the elation of the chinese people celebrating the victory of the revolution, and shows their firm revolutionary will. it was evolved from a folk flower drum dance popular in the coastal regions of shantung province.

a contingent of chinese choreographers and dancers serving the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly is growing in the revolution in dancing art.

nearly all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and many prefectures and counties, now have their music and dance companies. many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up dance schools or training classes. amateur singing and dancing are very popular in factories, rural areas, army units, government institutions and schools all over china.

MOUNTAINEERING

Peking Papers Give Pictorial Coverage to Qomolangma Ascent

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

a series of four pictures showing chinese male and female climbers scaling the qomolangma feng -- the highest peak in the world -- is featured in the "people's daily" and all other peking papers today.

nine members including a woman on the chinese mountaineering expedition successfully reached the summit of the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) from its northern slope at 14:30 peking time tuesday. this has been hailed as an evidence of the new level attained by chinese mountaineers after

going through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the first of the series shows wang fu-chou, one of the trio who succeeded for the first time in the world in ascending the peak from the north in 1960 and party secretary of the present expedition, studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat at an altitude camp along with other climbers.

two other pictures show chinese climbers, men and women, negotiating perilous ice and snow slopes and pressing ahead toward the summit by overcoming a variety of difficulties in the proletarian revolutionary spirit of fighting with courage, unity and mutual-help.

the fourth one is a panoramic view of the magnificent and beautiful himalayan giant.

yesterday, the "people's daily" and all other peking papers frontpaged a report on the chinese mountaineering expedition's successful ascent of the qomolangma feng and a portrait of each of the nine summiteers.

Achievements by Chinese Mountaineers

(NCNA-English Base Camp, Qomolangma Feng, May 30, 1975)

rejoicing over the victory that one female and eight male members of the chinese mountaineering expedition had ascended the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) -- from its north slope on may 27, 1975, some cadres, trainers, climbers and scientists with the expedition gave an account of china's achievements in mountaineering and its significance at a base camp press interview 5,000 metres above sea level.

after three chinese male mountaineers had reached the summit from the north face in 1960, they said, a chinese expedition conquered the world's highest peak again this year. this is a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and a new achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. it fully demonstrated the strong constitution and new mental outlook of the chinese people and sportsmen.

"we owe whatever victory we won to the cordial concern of chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party and the enthusiastic support given us by the people throughout the country," they stressed unanimously.

wang fu-chou, a summiter of the chinese expedition which ascended the qomolangma feng on may 25, 1960 and now party committee secretary of the current chinese expedition, and shih chan-chun, leader of both the previous and the present expedition, said china promoted mountaineering only after liberation in 1949.

"with the concern of the party and people's government, this event developed rapidly," they said. "since china organized her first expedition in 1956, chinese mountaineers have conquered mountains higher than 7,000 metres above sea level on seven occasions and mountains over 8,000 metres above sea level on three occasions. in 1960, three chinese male mountaineers conquered the qomolangma feng from the north face for the first time in world history.

"in addition, women's mountaineering has also developed rapidly. in 1959, one year after the establishment of the chinese women's expedition, eight chinese female climbers reached the summit of mount muztagh ata 7,546 metres above sea level, a world record height in women's mountaineering at that time. moreover, two chinese female climbers conquered mount kongur tiubie tagh 7,595 metres above sea level in 1961, thus improving the national record and the world record," wang fu-chou said.

in scaling the qomolangma feng, besides phanthog and the eight male climbers who safely reached the summit at the same time earlier this week, six more female climbers of the expedition exceeded 8,200 metres above sea level on may 4 and may 5. they included a 21-year-old tibetan worker named changchhoe, a 19-year-old people's liberation army fighter of tibetan nationality named godzang and a 19-year-old tibetan worker named trazang, all of whom reached the height of 8,600 metres. 36 male climbers exceeded the height of 8,100 metres, 14 of them reached 8,600 metres.

"since the chinese expedition conquered the qomolangma feng in 1960, mountaineering has made further progress in terms of mass participation," wang fu-chou said. "workers, peasants and soldiers, students, office cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in many provinces, cities and autonomous regions go in for mountaineering and have developed their physical fitness. the success of the current chinese expedition to the qomolangma feng will further stimulate mass participation in mountaineering in china."

women soldiers hsing ling-ling and chou huai-mei began mountaineering last december. they said mountaineering had not only helped them develop an all-round physical fitness, but also helped them acquire an ability to surmount unfavourable natural conditions. it tempered people and helped them develop an indomitable revolutionary

will and foster a revolutionary spirit of ever pressing ahead.

"the goal for us newcomers this time was the 7,007 metres north col, a snow-ice precipice with a dangerous gradient of 70 degrees," hsing ling-ling said. "at the height of 6,700 metres, we began to react strongly to the stress of the high altitude. we had headache, and were overcome by nausea and exhaustion. as we inched along, the images of chinese red armymen climbing snow-capped mountains on the long march flashed past our minds. their dauntless revolutionary heroism inspired us and filled us with immense strength to keep pace with our comrades-in-arms who were advancing courageously. soon we found ourselves on top of the north col.

"from experience we gained a deep understanding that collective wisdom and strength is vital in scaling dangerous heights. all members of our mountaineering expedition were united as one as we overcame precipitous cliffs, forbidding ice slopes and intense whipping winds. at the same time, we must attribute our victory to our route scouts, transport workers, weathermen and telecommunications workers," she added.

at the press interview, lozang dechen, who has participated in mountaineering expeditions on quite a few occasions, said mountaineering serves china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. "hilly areas make up one-third and high mountain regions another one-third of china's landscape," he said. "therefore, mountain-climbing facilitates construction in the mountain areas which in turn adds to the importance of mountaineering."

scientific research workers tien cheng and lang yi-huan with the expedition said mountaineering is of great significance to scientific research.

"due to their physical conditions and other limitations, scientific research at ultra high altitudes is beyond scientists," tien cheng said. "china's superior socialist system has opened new vistas for close cooperations between mountain-climbers and scientists. all the previous mountaineering expeditions included scientific research and great successes have been achieved.

"one of the key tasks in determining the exact height of the qomolangma feng is to erect a three-metre high metal surveying device on the summit, and this was duly accomplished by the nine summiters."

TIBET

Tibetan Area in Northwest China Makes Progress

(NCNA-English Sining, May 29, 1975)

kolok prefecture, a once secluded and impoverished tibetan area in northwest china, has since liberation made striking progress in animal husbandry, industry and communications.

webbed by streams and rivers and endowed with rich natural pasturage, the kolok tibetan autonomous prefecture in chinghai province has favourable conditions for stockbreeding. in pre-liberation days, 70 per cent of the herds were in the hands of the lamas, herdowners and tribal headmen representing less than 7 per cent of the population. rampant epidemics and rapid degeneration of grazing grounds almost wiped out the herds.

revival and expansion of stock breeding began after liberation as the tibetan herdsmen, led by chairman mao and the communist party of china, carried out democratic reform, organized themselves and set out on the socialist road. thousands of veterinarians have been trained by the people's government for the people's communes, and veterinary hospitals and clinics set up at the prefecture, county and commune levels.

large-scale surveys of the pasturage were undertaken during the great proletarian cultural revolution. covering 100,000 kilometres in four years, the pastoral and hydrological team sent by the prefecture produced a series of charts showing the topography and vegetation over a combined area of 70,000 square kilometres, and wrote more than 30 scientific reports. these provide useful data for an overall planning. as part of their movement to learn from tachai, the nation's pace-setting farming unit, the herdsmen pitched into improving pastures and exterminating rodents and other pests. as a result, all the six counties now have their biggest herds.

mato county in the upper reaches of the yellow river has reported increases in herds every year since the cultural revolution started in 1966. its standing stock of 590,000 at the end of 1974 was almost twice the 1965 number. the county turned over to the state a total of 300,000 head of cattle and sheep for table meat and almost 5,000 tons of wool in the past eight years. the six communes among them have public accumulation funds of 7.27 million yuan. many communes and production brigades have bought lorries, power generators, forage crushers, wool fluffers, shears and packers, antiseptic sprayers, churns and other machines. the herdsmen now have a better life.

tho prefecture has large tracts of forest and an abundance of mineral resources. but neither modern industry nor motor roads were to be found in the old days. manufactured goods had to be brought in over mountain trails by pack animals. consequently, the local people were preyed upon by reactionary rulers and profiteering merchants.

the prefecture now has a dozen different industries including coal, electric power, building materials, farm machinery, timber, tanning, dairy and pharmaceutics.

the mako river timber farm in the upper reaches of the tatu river was built in a poorly populated wilderness in the early days of the cultural revolution. combining felling with reforestation, the workers have over the past eight years supplied the state with over 200,000 cubic metres of timber, reafforested more than 800 hectares and thus turned the farm into one of the major timber centres in the province.

small collieries built in machen, mato and tarla counties are providing more and more fuel for the other industries.

five trunk motor roads totalling 830 kilometres have been built, which are connected with 400 kilometres of secondary roads constructed by the counties or communes. over two-thirds of the 48 communes are now linked by motor traffic.

under chairman mao's brilliant national policy, 1,130 cadres of tibetan nationality have been trained to fill posts at the prefecture, county and commune levels. of these, 580 are new cadres who have come to the fore during the cultural revolution. tibetans are represented in the party and revolutionary committees at all levels. the industrial work force has grown to over 3,000.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Vice Minister of Construction Commission
Meets Australian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

sung yang-chu, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, this evening met and feted the australian parks and urban spaces management delegation led by dr. j.d. ovington. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion was john l. lander, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy in peking.

the delegation, which arrived here on may 26, has visited parks and places of historical interest. it is due to leave here for a visit to cities in southern china before going home.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Badminton Team Ends Visit to Belgium

(NCNA-English Brussels, May 28, 1975)

the chinese badminton team led by sun lan left here for home today after a three-day friendship visit to belgium.

the team arrived here from vienna on may 26 following its visits to west germany and austria. the belgian ministry of french culture and the ministry of dutch culture gave a reception for the chinese players.

wang hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, gave a luncheon for the chinese team on may 27. m. grandry, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, other government officials and over 100 people attended the luncheon.

also present were van branteghem, vice-president of the belgian badminton federation, dekkers, chairman of the belgium-china association, and diplomatic envoys of some countries to belgium.

minister of dutch culture madame de backer-van ocken met with the chinese team yesterday afternoon.

the chinese team had a friendship match here yesterday evening with the belgian national badminton team to the warm welcome of over 600 watchers.

Belgium-China Association Fetes Prime Minister Tindemans

(NCNA-English Brussels, May 29, 1975)

the belgium-china association held a reception yesterday evening in honour of prime minister leo tindemans who had paid an official visit to china recently.

the prime minister and madame tindemans attended the reception.

present also were: jos van eynde, state minister, m.e. grandry, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other senior government officials; deputies of the senate; rene dekkers, chairman of the belgium-china association, robert hamaide, honory chairman of the association, xavier relecom and jean nihon, its vice-chairmen, and serge pairoux, its secretary general.

wang hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy and other chinese diplomatic officials here were also invited to the reception.

chairman of the belgium-china association dekkers congratulated prime minister tindemans on the success of his visit to china. the prime minister praised the belgium-china association for its role in promoting the friendship between the people of belgium and china. they both wished a further development of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Chinese Youth Gymnastics Team Makes First Exhibition in Ecuador

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

the chinese youth gymnastics team made its first exhibition in quito on may 25 to the warm welcome of the spectators, according to a quito report. the team is led by lu wen-chun with chang pao-sheng as the deputy head.

among those present at the exhibition were colonel emilio suarez, coordinator general of the ecuadorian ministry of public education and sports, and assistant minister major galo arboleda.

the team arrived in quito on may 23. it was met at the airport by carlos martinez, director of the department for international agreements and affairs of the ministry of public education and sports.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with a residents goodwill delegation from saga prefecture, japan. leader of the delegation is hikoki takeo, deputy leader is takashi seto, advisors are tatsuo mizuta and masaji yokoo, secretary-general is shigeru miyazaki and deputy secretary-general is shooji takamori.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on may 27. they will soon leave here to visit sian, nanning, shanghai and other places.

Japanese "Ni Xao Kai" Delegation Leaves
Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

a 28-member
"ni xao kai" delegation from japan wound up its visit to peking and left here yesterday for a tour of southern parts of china.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 26 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. while in peking, it visited a factory and scenic spots and historical sites. chairman wang yao-ting and vice-chairman li yung-ting of the host council met and feted the japanese friends.

CHINA AND LESOTHO

Lesotho Minister of Foreign Affairs and
Wife Give Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

j.r.l. kotsokoane, minister of foreign affairs of the kingdom of lesotho, and mrs. kotsokoane gave a reception here this evening.

attending the reception were chiao kuan-hua and ho ying, chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and yang shou-shan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china were also present.

foreign minister and mrs. kotsokoane and their party left here for home by air this evening.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua was present at the airport to see them off.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Exposes Intensified US and Soviet Military-Build-Up

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, locked in fierce rivalry, are stepping up their military build-up while loudly preaching "detente", the malaysian paper "sin chew jit poh" says in an editorial on may 27, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the editorial says: "of late, u.s. and soviet leaders have been talking about 'detente' again." "whether they are sincere in bringing about 'detente' provides the world public with food for thought."

the editorial says, "last april, the soviet union held the biggest peace-time global naval exercise involving more than 220 warships and several hundred aircraft."

"britain and japan have revealed this month repeated intrusion of soviet reconnaissance aircraft into their airspace for espionage activities."

"in addition, increasing soviet presence in europe, the middle east, the indian ocean and asia is arousing concern," the editorial says.

"while the soviet union is increasing its military expenditure and intensifying its activities in the world," the editorial says, "the u.s. house of representatives on may 20 approved the appropriation of 32,900 million dollars for the development of major new weapons systems and killed a proposal on cutting back u.s. troops abroad." u.s. secretary of defence james r. schlesinger revealed an addition of two u.s. brigades of combat troops to the u.s. forces in nato and an reinforcement of the u.s. air force in europe.

the editorial says, "in short, the recent developments are further proof that the 'detente' vigorously trumpeted by the two superpowers is nothing but a smokescreen. at the back of reconciliation is arms expansion, war preparations and rivalry. the kremlin chieftains who shout 'detente' the loudest are especially active in their effort to mislead people by their 'detente' fraud while secretly carrying out expansion."

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Broadcasting and Television Delegation Leaves Rawalpindi for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, May 29, 1975)

the chinese broadcasting and television delegation led by tung lin, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, left here for home this morning after a 12-day friendly visit to pakistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by nasim ahmed, secretary of the information and broadcasting division of the pakistan government, managing directors of the pakistan television and broadcasting corporations, and others.

chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was also present.

during its stay in pakistan, the delegation called on yusuf buch, special assistant to the prime minister for information. at a meeting with nasim ahmed and officials of the pakistan broadcasting corporation, the pakistan television corporation, and the telegraph and telephone department, the delegation discussed with them the exchange of radio and television programmes between the two countries and other matters of mutual interest.

the delegation visited the pakistan broadcasting and television corporation here and broadcasting and television stations in several other cities.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Romanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a banquet this evening for the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania led by paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education, on the occasion of its visit to china.

among those present were member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier li hsien-nien, head of the international

liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee keng piao, minister of foreign trade li chiang, minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching, minister of education chou jung-hsin, and leading members of government departments and other organizations concerned, including ma wen-po, han tsung-cheng, chen chieh, chang hsiang-shan, sun hsiao-feng, wang yao-ting and wang lei.

present were also deputy prime minister paul niculescu and all members of the romanian government delegation he is leading, diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here and director of the romanian industrial exhibition brad remus.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the two peoples of china and romania. the guests and hosts repeatedly clinked glasses to the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Romanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

the government delegation of the socialist republic of romania led by paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education, left here for home by air this morning.

the distinguished romanian guests were warmly seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of foreign trade, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

also present at the airport were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, embassy officials, and director of the romanian industrial exhibition brad remus.

during their stay in peking, deputy prime minister niculescu and other distinguished romanian guests visited the peking no. 2 general machinery plant and tsinghua university, and toured the summer palace.

Chinese Minister of Education Meets Romanian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with president of romania's cluj university stefan pascu and his assistant, and vice-president of bucharest university zamfir zorin and all members of the university's delegation he is leading.

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Romanian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a dinner here this evening together with stefan pascu, president of cluj university of romania, and his party, zamfir zorin, vice-president of bucharest university, and the bucharest university delegation led by the vice-president. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Romanian Industrial Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

an industrial exhibition of the socialist republic of romania opened at the peking exhibition centre here this morning.

attending the opening ceremony were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; ku mu, vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; li chiang, minister of foreign trade, and li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, as well as several hundred people in the chinese capital.

present were paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and deputy prime minister and minister of education, and the members of the government delegation.

of the socialist republic of romania he is leading, romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here, director of the romanian industrial exhibition brad remus and other romanian friends in peking.

today, the square in front of the exhibition hall flew the national flags of china and romania. placed side by side in the centre of the main hall are a huge portrait of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and a huge portrait of comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania.

products on display included oil drilling and chemical engineering equipment, farm machines, transport facilities, electronic computers and medical apparatus. these exhibits vividly show the brilliant achievements of the romanian people in developing the national economy by adhering to the principle of independence.

after ambassador nicolae gavrilescu declared the opening ceremony begun, the band played the national anthems of china and romania.

speaking at the ceremony, deputy prime minister paul niculescu described this exhibition as an outstanding manifestation of the militant friendship and relations of fraternal cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples of romania and china. "we are happy to note that these relations follow a permanently ascending course, an ample development on all the planes," he stated. romanian-chinese friendship is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, he added.

deputy prime minister niculescu said that the industrial exhibition shows a part of the most recent achievements in industry won by the romanian people under the leadership of the romanian communist party. he expressed the hope that the exhibition will bring an important contribution to the extension of the relations of economic cooperation between romania and china.

speaking of international relations, deputy prime minister paul niculescu said that the romanian government maintains that resolute actions should be taken to liquidate the old imperialist policy based on inequality and dictate, and to assert the new principles of the international relations of independance, equality in rights, and the right of every people to decide its destiny, without any outside interference.

minister li chiang, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, extended warm greetings to the inauguration of the romanian industrial exhibition here in peking.

he warmly praised the romanian people who, rallying closely around the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu and persisting in the revolutionary principle of independence and self-reliance and hard struggle, have won tremendous successes in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and in the cause of socialist construction.

he said that the chinese and romanian people "have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and hence forged a profound friendship. this friendship is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and therefore can stand any test."

"in recent years, the friendly relations of cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples have developed further. the current large-scale industrial exhibition, the second of its kind held by romania in our country, will further promote the mutual understanding between our two peoples and strengthen the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries in the cause of socialist construction," the minister said.

minister li chiang added: "the current romanian industrial exhibition in peking provides us with a good opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the development of romania's industry and agriculture and to learn from the romanian people." he expressed the conviction that the current exhibition would win warm welcome from the chinese people and be a complete success.

vice-premier li hsien-nien cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony. then the chinese and romanian comrades togetner saw the exhibition.

present at the opening ceremony were also leading members of government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the china council for the promotion of international trade and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries han nien-lung, teng tung-che, han tsung-cheng, sun hsiao-feng, liu yin, wang lei, wang yao-ting and yang chi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended the opening ceremony.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and director of the exhibition brad remus gave a reception at noon today to mark the occasion.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Delegation of General Federation of Syrian Trade Unions Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the delegation of the general federation of syrian trade unions led by oudeh kasis, member of the executive committee of the federation and secretary of cultural and publishing affairs.

present at the banquet was syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash.

present were also vice-chairman wang ching-ju of the peking municipal trade union council and leading members of departments concerned, including wu hsueh-chien and chien ta-tung.

at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere, guests and hosts chatted about the friendship between the chinese and syrian workers.

when the delegation arrived in peking yesterday, it was greeted at the airport by vice-chairman wang ching-ju and ambassador jabr al-atrash.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Tunisian Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Tunis, May 29, 1975)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng and his wife gave a dinner this evening in honour of tunisian prime minister hedi nouira and his wife who had recently paid a visit to china.

all members of the tunisian delegation who had accompanied the prime minister on his visit and their wives were also present at invitation.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

US Track and Field Team Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

the track and field of the united states of america gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chairman of the all-china sports federation (chinese olympic committee) chao cheng-hung, president of the chinese track and field association ni chih-chin, and leading members of departments concerned including lin ping as well as chinese coaches and athletes.

present were george bush, chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, and other diplomatic officials of the liaison office.

leader of the u.s. track and field team joseph r. scalzo and deputy leader of the team richard baum, ni chih-chin and george bush made speeches at the banquet. they expressed the wish that the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and the united states would develop constantly.

the u.s. track and field team will soon leave peking for home.

Peking Press Circles Entertain US Newspaper Editors

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1975)

peking press circles gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation of the american society of newspaper editors led by eugene c. patterson, editor of the "st. petersburg times."

harry thayer, deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in china, and other officials of the liaison office were among the guests.

attending the banquet were leading members of the "people's daily," the central broadcasting administration and the hsinhua news agency lu ying, li che-fu and peng ti, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the ministry's information department wang chen, and chinese journalists who had visited the united states.

toasts were proposed by lu ying and patterson in which they expressed the hope that the friendship between the chinese and american people would grow steadily.

the delegation of the american society of newspaper editors arrived here this afternoon for a visit to this country by invitation.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Performing Arts Troupe Arrives in Caracas

(NCNA-English Caracas, May 28, 1975)

the chinese performing arts troupe headed by hao liang and ting hsueh-sung arrived in caracas, capital of venezuela, at noon today for a friendship visit and performances in this country at the invitation of the venezuelan foreign ministry.

welcoming the troupe at the airport were erick beker beker, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, as well as president of the overseas chinese association wu tien-te and other friends here.

nieh kung-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in venezuela, was also present.

at the v.i.p. lounge, director beker extended warm welcome to the chinese troupe in the name of the venezuelan government and people and wished the chinese guests a pleasant trip in this country.

troupe leader hao liang expressed the hope that the chinese troupe's visit would promote the mutual friendship and understanding between the two countries and peoples, and would provide an opportunity to learn from the venezuelan people.

the chinese troupe left georgetown this morning after a performing tour of guyana. they were seen off at the airport by altaf mohamed, permanent secretary of the ministry of information and culture; lynette dolphin, chairman of the national history and arts council and other guyanese friends and representatives of overseas chinese here.

chinese ambassador to guyana wang chan-yuan was also at the airport to see the troupe off.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese PLA Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

a military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army led by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, left here by air this morning on a friendly visit to yugoslavia at the invitation of the federal state secretariat for national defence of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

it was seen off at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang hsin, tsao li-huai, chang tung-huan, chu kai-yin and tien tseng-pei.

present were charge d'affaires ad interim milorad bozinovic and military attache colonel bogdan malbasic of the yugoslav embassy here.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Always Keep in Mind the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

- Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary -

(NCNA-English, Peking, May 31, 1975)

"always keep in mind the workers, peasants and soldiers" is the title of a commentary in today's "people's daily" on the theatrical festivals held in peking. the full text follows:

in the heat of the nationwide, conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the ministry of culture has sponsored in peking this year two theatrical festivals featuring programmes from nine provinces and one autonomous region following the two festivals held last year. the latest festivals are significant for keeping more firmly to the orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, carrying forward the proletarian revolution in literature and art, and effecting a blossoming of the literary and artistic creations of socialism.

in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", chairman mao points out: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." chairman mao's instruction clearly indicates the orientation for the proletariat to carry out a revolution and exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the field of literature and art and to develop revolutionary literature and art in the service of workers, peasants and soldiers.

to create literature and art for the workers, peasants and soldiers and for their use, it is necessary to be clear about their fundamental interests in the first place. in the historical period of socialism, the fundamental interests of these great masses, lie in combatting and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. as a compponent part of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, revolutionary literature and art should, beyond doubt, mirror the struggle conducted by the workers, peasants and soldiers to fortify this dictatorship. judging from the good programmes at the latest festivals, including adaptations from the model revolutionary works and new creations, we can see that they are welcomed by the worker-peasant-soldier audience basically because they have fervently built up the images of proletarian heroes fighting vigorously for the capture of political power and the consolidation of proletarian dictatorship. they suit the times and answer the needs of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in their struggles. literary and art workers should seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and, guiding themselves by the party's basic line and focussing on the question of combatting and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, create more works that will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers so as to give wider scope to the militant role of revolutionary literature and art.

to be sure that their works are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use, literary and art workers must go among them and learn from them. chairman mao points out: "since their task is to serve the masses of workers and peasants, the intellectuals must, first and foremost, know them and be familiar with their life, work and ideas." tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the vast numbers of literary and art workers have become more conscious of the need to go into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers. the good programmes shown at the latest festivals represent their gains in going into the thick of life and in their efforts to remould their own world outlook. but a number of our comrades have not solved the question well enough. some comrades have not made up their minds about going to the grassroots, always saying they are too busy. other comrades did go physically, but not ideologically. still other comrades went merely to collect some material for what they intended to write, "looking at the flowers while on horseback" or "putting away the cup after taking a tiny sip". without shifting one's stand, without knowing the workers, peasants and soldiers, one cannot possibly write anything that will be liked by the workers, peasants and soldiers. some of our comrades do have the intention to serve the workers, peasants and

soldiers and are anxious to produce some works at once. but with a mere good intention like this, a person anxious for success cannot accomplish anything without actually going among the workers, peasants and soldiers and learning from them. in order to create works that are liked by the workers, peasants and soldiers, one "must for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers" and, in the course of doing this, remould one's world outlook, shift one's stand and acquaint oneself with their life, work and ideas. this is the only way to achieve the aim. there has always been a sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the question whether it is necessary to go into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers and learn from them. our literary and art workers should seriously study chairman mao's teachings on the question, continue to criticize the fallacies designed under the sinister revisionist line in literature and art to prevent them from going into the thick of life, and persistently go among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

since our literature and art are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use, literary and art workers should work zealously and in every possible way to bring their revolutionary creations to a larger audience of workers, peasants and soldiers at the grassroots. don't just perform in the limited theatres in cities and towns, but reach out to the workers, peasants and soldiers, going to the "great theatres" in factories and mines, rural areas and army companies. this is an effective measure to occupy the ideological and cultural front. to do this, literary and art workers should be determined ideologically to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers heart and soul and should simplify stage furnishings and streamline the orchestra and the cast as far as possible in order to get ready for trips to hilly and other rural areas. the current performances in commemoration of the 33rd anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" are mainly given for the workers, peasants and soldiers at the grassroots -- in factories and mines, rural areas and army companies. this should be widely popularized. it has been done by groups presenting the model revolutionary theatrical works and by literary and art workers taking part in the theatrical festivals in peking, and literary and art workers in different parts of the country should do likewise. going to the grassroots to perform for the workers, peasants and soldiers should become a general trend, and we should promote it everywhere in the country.

Fight To Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- a study of "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

Wen Hsiao (闻啸)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 24, 1975)

Thirty-three years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao published the brilliant literature of epoch-making significance, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." He systematically and profoundly summed up therein the historical experience of class struggle and line struggle in the ideological sphere of our country since the "May 4" Movement. He formulated for us an integral proletarian revolutionary line of literature and art. Today, in the countrywide upsurge studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to re-study the "Talks" is of extremely momentous significance in making revolution in the superstructure, in developing the excellent situation concerning the literary and artistic revolution and in bringing into fuller play the combat role of revolutionary literature and art in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation."

The "Talks" is a combat program for exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere.

In the "Talks," Chairman Mao set the direction of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. He pointed out, "All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, primarily for the workers, peasants and soldiers. They are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

Implementation of the direction of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as set by Chairman Mao, fundamentally speaking, means that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we must let the lofty heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers occupy the stage of literature and art and exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

In the "Talks," Chairman Mao put great emphasis on the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere and made it clear that the essence of struggle is a question of remolding the Party and the world in the image of which class. The seriousness of this struggle bears on the destiny of the Party and the state. If it is not properly waged, "we would run the risk of undermining the Party and our country."

The brilliant conclusion, "Remold the Party and the world in the image of the proletarian vanguard," drawn by Chairman Mao in the "Talks," is a penetrating summing-up of historical experience and great guiding significance in exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere after the seizure of political power by the proletariat.

We know that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, there still exists the danger of capitalist restoration. This is because not only imperialism and social imperialism are making a vain attempt at all times to invade and subvert our country but also the old landlord and bourgeois classes are still physically present and mentally unreconciled to their own extinction. Besides, the new bourgeoisie is being engendered hourly and daily. The new and old bourgeois elements and their agents within the Party always want to restore capitalism by various means and through the medium of literature and art.

Renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i concocted a counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and artistic line in opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and artistic line. Bourgeois ambitionist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao also energetically used literature and art to seek restoration. In their counter-revolutionary armed coup plan, "Outline of Project '571'," the Lin Piao anti-Party clique clamored for mobilizing all media of propaganda including literature and art to launch a "public opinion offensive." Its aim was to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

Events of class struggle and line struggle have fully borne out the matchless correctness of the brilliant conclusion drawn by Chairman Mao. Therefore, in compliance with what the "Talks" teaches, we must resolutely adhere to the direction of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere so that literature and art can become an effective weapon for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In 1918, Lenin clearly pointed out: The main task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is "to create conditions making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or for new ones to arise." To make literature and art a tool for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must use the sharp ideological weapon of the "Talks" for criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and artistic line, criticizing the feudal, capitalist and revisionist line of literature and art and criticizing the ideology of all exploiting classes. We must thus continuously dig out the soil breeding the bourgeoisie.

After the founding of the state, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their ilk concocted a line of "literature and art of the whole people" and the revisionist fallacies like the eight sinister theories in a vain attempt to alter the direction of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants

and soldiers as set by Chairman Mao. They vigorously used the feudalist, capitalist and revisionist literature and art to poison the minds of the masses and to create public opinion for capitalist restoration.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk also wilfully expanded and developed the bourgeois right and the three major differences in the sphere of literature and art. They advocated "three famous, three high," material incentives, and "induce by official post, emolument and favor." They used the idea of bourgeois right to corrode the contingent of literary and art workers and trained spiritual aristocrats and new bourgeois elements standing high above the masses. Without further criticizing this counter-revolutionary revisionist line of literature and art and without eliminating its remaining pernicious influence, there is always the danger that this black line will come back and the bourgeoisie will exercise dictatorship over us again in the sphere of literature and art.

To consolidate the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art, we must further keep a tight grip on the ideological transformation and build-up of the contingent of literary and art workers.

Chairman Mao has always paid great attention to and showed concern over the ideological transformation of literary and art workers. In the "Talks," he repeatedly taught us that to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must "take the proletarian stand." Therefore, "they must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying Marxism and society."

It should be noted that since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the contingent of literary and art workers has scored great achievements in ideological transformation. The strength of the bourgeoisie in the sphere of literature and art has been considerably reduced. But because the domain of literature and art had long been the "hereditary territory" of the exploiting class, the bourgeois and revisionist literary and artistic thinking has a very deep influence and the idea of bourgeois right and the bourgeois life-style still exist, to fairly serious degree. Therefore, to strengthen the ideological transformation of the contingent of literary and art workers and continuously solve the question of whom literature and art are for and the question of which class and which line literature and art serve--this remains a very tough task.

Whether a literary and art worker is revolutionary depends on whether he is capable of going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is a question of the fundamental stand of a revolutionary literary and art worker. "He who integrates himself with the worker-peasant masses today is revolutionary today. But if he fails to do so the next day or should even oppress the people, then he is not a revolutionary or is a counter-revolutionary."

Practice of over 30 years in literary and art circles shows that this is the absolute truth. Among our ranks, this truth is not completely understood by some comrades. They have not made up their minds to go among the workers, peasants and soldiers for long period of time. Even if they should go down to the lower levels, they, like a calabash floating on water, dip at a touch only to rise up immediately. Apart from their idealist understanding about the relationship between creation and life, these comrades are obsessed with the bourgeois right. In their eyes, those engaged in mental work are "one cut above" those engaged in physical labor. Influenced by the revisionist line that widens the gap between mental and physical labor, these comrades look down upon the workers and peasants and despise labor to different degrees.

True, in socialist society, there inevitably exist the differences between town and country, between mental work and physical labor. But revolutionary literary and art workers must, according to Chairman Mao's teachings, get rid of the old concept of a spiritual aristocrat holding himself high above the "inferiors." They must "unconditionally and wholeheartedly go among the worker-peasant-soldier masses on a long-term basis and head for the thick of struggle and for the only greatest and richest fountain." They must consciously follow the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, transform their world outlook and strive to narrow down and eliminate these differences. Only by so doing, can our literary and art workers really become the spokesmen of the proletariat. And only in this way can works of literature and art created by us become an effective weapon for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Private ownership of art" and "private ownership of technique"--this is another prominent manifestation of the idea of bourgeois right in the sphere of literature and art. In the old society, the bourgeoisie sold works of art as commodities taking artistic pieces as private property.

Despite a change in the system of ownership today, the idea of "private ownership of art" compatible with the old system of ownership still exists in people's minds, to a serious degree. These people take their own creations and technical skills not as a vehicle to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat but as "private property" and as capital to get honor and position from the Party and the people. "With one skill one can make a living everywhere under the sun" and "book worshipping"--such is a manifestation of this idea. Lu Hsün once sharply satirized and criticized those so-called writers and artists who attributed to themselves a creditable performance in the revolution and considered themselves entitled to "extra privileges" from the proletariat. These people harbor the illusion that the proletariat should "give them liberal remuneration and special treatment and invite them to ride special cars and take choice dinners," and even "serve them bread and butter on a platter," saying, 'Our poets, help yourselves!'" Just as pointed out in Comrade Chang Ch'un-chiao's article, "On Exercising All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie," this kind of people "grab for fame in the imperial court and for profits on the market, taking it not as a shame but a glory. Some of them have gone so far as to take everything as commodities, themselves included."

We must thoroughly criticize the old concept of "private ownership of art" and foster the new idea of creating for the revolution, improving our skills for the revolution and staging shows for the revolution, "present revolutionary plays and be revolutionaries." We must wholeheartedly serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At present, the situation on the literary and art front is very favorable. In an upsurge in the penetrating study of the question of theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to study further the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" will give a strong impetus to the ideological transformation of the contingent of literary and art workers and to the development of the cause of revolutionary literature and art. Along the direction charted by the "Talks," let us, in the process of going into the thick of the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers and in the process of studying Marxism-Leninism and making social studies, strive to transform our own world outlook and our outlook on literature and art, make a most thorough rupture with traditional concepts, create more and better works and encourage the broad masses of revolutionary people to fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

IDEA OF BOURGEOIS RIGHT

Get Rid of the Idea of Bourgeois Right, Contribute Toward Combating and Preventing Revisionism

- an investigation on the members of the Party committee of an artillery regiment of a certain unit of the Foochow PLA Units who seriously read books and preserved and developed the political features of the proletariat

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 24, 1975)

The members of the Party committee of an artillery regiment of a certain unit of the Foochow PLA Units seriously studied Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and closely linked the transformation of their own world outlook with the conscious elimination of the idea of bourgeois right. They preserved and developed the political features of the proletariat and contributed toward combating revisionism and preventing revisionism, strengthening army build-up and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The commanders and fighters said in praise of them, "High in rank, they do not put on official airs; experienced, they are fond of learning; well-placed, they are not soft; old in age, they are full of vitality."

(1) Politically Refraining from Seeking Privileged Treatment

In studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the members of the Party committee of the artillery regiment, with an eye to the problem of restircting bourgeois right, conducted a serious discussion and deeply understood that bourgeois right not only manifests itself in the economic spheres such as the production of products, money exchange, and distribution according to work but also in the political and ideological spheres. As leading cadres, if we want to be good servants to the people we should, first of all, get rid of the idea of bourgeois privilege.

"Our power is given by whom? It is given by the working class, by the poor and lower-middle peasants and by the broad laboring masses representing over 90 percent of the population." The Party committee members bore firmly in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao's. They understood that to serve the majority or the minority--this is a watershed separating the promotion of Marxism from the promotion of revisionism. In the old society, "when one man becomes an official, chickens and dogs rise to the skies." In the new society, the Party and state cadres are all servants of the people. They can only use the power vested in them by the Party and the people to assiduously and faithfully work for the Party and wholeheartedly serve the people. In no way can they take their functions and power as a privilege and use it to promote the private interests of a minority.

In their studies, they raised their consciousness of getting rid of the idea of bourgeois privilege. They imposed strict demands on themselves

and did four things "resolutely": (i) Resolutely opposing the abusing of people-vested power to attain personal aims and consciously resisting the inroad of the capitalist principle of commodity exchange on the political life and Party life; (ii) Resolutely denying families, relatives, friends and the cadres' children any privilege; (iii) Resolutely supporting and energetically preaching the socialist new things that restrict bourgeois right; (iv) Resolutely acting according to the Party's guideline and its policies, taking the lead in shattering the idea of privilege--"privileges for the army" and "high position of big officials"--and behaving like the civilians in a local area and like a soldier in the army unit.

(2) Ideologically Refraining from Advocating the Theory That Leaders Are Wise Ideologically

The leading members of the Party committee of the artillery regiment were mostly old comrades who joined the ranks during the War of Liberation. They had over 20 years of experience in managing the military units. But they did not regard seniority as their capital. Instead they assiduously learned revolutionary theory, continuously accepted new things, studied new problems, drew political nourishment from the masses and forged ahead along the broad road of continuing revolution.

For a time in the past, "a theory that leaders are wise"--"those high in rank say the last word while those low in rank should act accordingly"--was advanced among the leading members of the Party committee. In studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they further criticized the reactionary fallacies like "the theory of genius" and "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" spread by Lin Piao. They came deeply to understand that the "theory that leaders are well" is, in essence, a reflection of the idea of bourgeois right in one's minds. It is extremely harmful to the cause of revolution. If such old traditions and bad practices are not shattered, then there is no way of leading the masses in fighting in unity and accomplishing the historical task under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To shatter the "theory that leaders are wise" and establish the view that the "masses are the real heroes," they made the following approach: (i) Adopt the leadership method of linking theory with practice, "from the masses and to the masses." (ii) Make it clear that the relations between the superiors and the subordinates in the military units are relations in which they jointly implement the correct line. Promote "rule by the voice of many" instead of "rule by the voice of one man alone." Go deep among the lower levels to make investigations and studies, humbly listen to mass opinions and accept supervision by the cadres and fighters.

For instance, when enlightening the veterans on demobilization this year, they at the head of office cadres investigated the backgrounds of the demobilized fighters of the whole regiment one by one. They organized the leading groups with the participation of company-level political instructors, backbone theorists and old fighters to analyze the minds of the demobilized veterans. On the basis of investigation and study, the Party committee worked out a veterans' demobilization education program:

"Strive to study well the theory of dictatorship under the dictatorship of the proletariat, be models restricting the bourgeois right and promoters narrowing down the three major differences." Very satisfactory results were reaped. This enabled the demobilized fighters to cheerfully head for the first line of the three major revolutionary movements.

(3) Refraining from Depending on One's Good Old Records

The members of the Party committee of the artillery regiment had in mind the great revolutionary goal and at all times preserved the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same death-defying daring spirit displayed in those years of revolutionary war. In the past two years, they had all along consciously resisted corrosion by the idea of bourgeois right and taken practical action to restrict bourgeois right. They displayed greater vigor than could be expected of people at their age. For all their seniority, they set themselves a higher standard in revolutionizing their minds.

A member of the standing committee of the Party committee was an old comrade who in those war years disgintuished himself in fighting and acted as the pace-setter in study. In the period of socialist revolution, he maintained a strong fighting will and persisted in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party committee assigned him to do rear service work. To make a good job of farm production and construction, he doggedly stayed at a fixed point on the farm. He shared the life of the cadres and fighters and joined them in plowing the fields, transplanting rice seedlings, picking manure, weeding, feeding pigs, cooking and transforming salinized and alkalinized land. He was the first to do any job. In doing everything, he took the lead. Everyone praised him for "being more courageous than in the old days." In their routine work, they saw to it that office cadres did not take their place in giving lessons, preparing reports, making plans and summing up work and that they did everything with their own hands. In doing things, they refrained from barking commands from high above, made fewer telephone calls, went to the grassroots levels more frequently, set an example and influenced others through their own acts and speeches. This gave an impetus to various aspects of work.

(4) Refraining from Getting Privileged Treatment

In the practice of struggle, the members of the Party committee of the artillery regiment also came to understand that the bourgeoisie always wants to engage the proletariat in repeated trials of strength and always wants to whip up the "bourgeois" wind through various channels. If privileged treatment is sought in livelihood, it will politically lead itself to the idea of privileged treatment and even lead to degeneration and revisionism. "So after victory, we must dig 'three trenches' to prevent this possibility."

To raise the consciousness of the "squad" in resisting corrosion and degeneration, the Party committee of the artillery regiment, starting with the shattering of "privileges for cadres," constantly organized all

to recall the hard life in those years of revolutionary war. This deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without a work style of fighting amidst hardship, we cannot follow a firm and correct political direction" and firmly fostered the idea of resisting corrosion, remaining incorruptible and fighting amidst hardship.

To nip trouble in the bud and resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideas and the bourgeois life style, they formulated a series of measures: (i) Refrain from making an ostentatious display, showing off, throwing parties, presenting gifts and throwing money around; (ii) Refrain from getting privileged treatment when attending meetings in another area or when staying at selected points down at the company level; (iii) Lead the life of a fighter and act as an ordinary soldier and practice "5-togetherness" with the fighters; (iv) Everyone must set aside two months for study and labor in the "May 7" study class of the farm every year and persist in doing one hour of labor in the relevant organ or company unit every day.

These practical and practicable measures gave an effective boost to the ideological revolutionization of "a squad." An example was set for the military unit. Starting with one single cent of money, one single inch of cloth, one single drop of oil and one single unit of electricity, the broad masses of commanders and fighters fostered the life style of hard struggle.

- By Our Own Correspondent

* * *

Treat the Masses on An Equal Footing

by

Hsü P'ing (徐平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 25, 1975)

In studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, every Communist Party member and revolutionary cadre must seriously solve the problem of maintaining close ties with the masses and treating people on an equal footing and get rid of the bourgeois style of divorcing themselves from the masses in thought and action. This is an important aspect of restricting bourgeois right, criticizing the idea of bourgeois right, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To treat the masses on an equal footing and form a compact whole--with the masses this is the Party's glorious tradition personally cultivated by Chairman Mao. In those years of revolutionary war, the equality between the armymen and the civilians, between officers and men and between the superiors and the subordinates was always taken as the fundamental principle for handling the mutual relations in the revolutionary base led by the Chinese Communist Party and among the ranks of the people's army. Among comrades was cultivated a profound proletarian affection. This kind of relationship was one between class brothers and not the bourgeois grade relationship and not the relationship between cats and mice. It was this very kind of new revolutionary, comradely relationship that linked the hearts of all and made all share bliss and adversity together and struggle for the liberation cause of the proletariat and the laboring people and for the lofty ideal of communism.

Chairman Mao has always taught us to treat the people on an equal footing and opposed the style of officials and overlords divorcing themselves from the masses. As early as over 30 years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out: "If they treat themselves as the masters of the masses and aristocrats high above those 'inferiors,' then no matter how capable, they are not what the masses need and there is no future for their work." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, some leading cadres were criticized by the masses. One of the main reasons was that having climbed higher the ladder of officialdom and get more pay, they thought highly of themselves, put on airs, refused to consult the masses on matters, refused to treat people on an equal footing, acted in an undemocratic way, and took to cursing and lecturing people, seriously divorcing themselves from the masses.

Chairman Mao said, "To overthrow the old social system and establish a new social system, i.e., the socialist system--this is a great struggle and a great change in the social system and in the relations between man and man."

In socialist society, with the establishment of the system of public ownership of means of production, people's position in production and their mutual relations have undergone fundamental changes. The proletariat and

the laboring people have taken over and become masters of the house and the slaves of the old society have become the masters of the new society. Socialist relations have been established between the laboring people and between the cadres and the masses.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of Party members and cadres have gone through tempering and increased their ability to resist the bourgeois idea and style. The Party's fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses has been further promoted.

Facts show that, in the case of the broad masses of cadres, to resolutely traverse the "May 7" road in response to Chairman Mao's call and take an active part in collective productive labor is of immense advantage to the task of narrowing down the three major differences, shattering the grade concept, restricting bourgeois right, resisting the bourgeois life style, and revolutionizing the minds of cadres and the office work. But it should be noted that socialist society have just emerged out of the womb of the old society still carries the traces of the old society economically, morally and spiritually and it is inevitable that the bourgeois right exists. In the relations between man and man, bourgeois right still exists to a serious extent. The core of the idea of bourgeois right is the grade system. Due to the eixstence of bourgeois right, the grade concept of treating people not on an equal footing and the idea of privilege are inevitably reflected in some people.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, all class enemies and their agents within the Party will always use bourgeois right to appeal to the mentality of certain people seeking an extension of bourgeois right and take it as a means to incite these people against the dictatorship of the proletariat. They will always use the thought and style of the landlord and bourgeois classes to corrode our Party and undermine the fish-and-water relations between the Party and the masses of people and undermine the unity among the people. Renegade and traitor Lin Piao used the idea of bourgeois right to corrupt the Party members and cadres, vainly attempting to turn a section of the Party members and cadres into overlords sitting on the backs of the masses to serve his restoration of capitalism. Against this state of affairs, we must not be off our guard and negligent. From its negative side it tells us that to restrict bourgeois right, get rid of the idea of bourgeois right, develop the Party's fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses and treat the masses of people on an equal footing is a major issue of combating revisionism, preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Among the ranks of the proletariat and among the office working personnel, there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life."

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, due to the existence of the influence of bourgeois right and bourgeois ideas, the idea of bourgeois right and the bourgeois style of life exist to different degrees among a section of workers and among the Party members and office working personnel. Seeking ease and comfort, seeking material enjoyment and refusing to lead

a life of hardship again; staying high above, divorcing themselves from the masses, and becoming overlords; lending no ear to opposing views and accepting no criticism and supervision from the masses. Things like these are manifestations of the idea of bourgeois right and are things of bad taste and have nothing in common with the noble communist spirit. If those corrupted by these ideas do not wake up immediately and if they go on like this, they will find themselves in a dangerous situation.

The Chinese Communist Party is a proletarian political party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Maintaining close ties with the masses is a prominent indicator distinguishing our Party from any bourgeois and revisionist political party. The nature of the proletarian political party and the socialist system determine that our Party and state cadres are ordinary laborers and servants of the people and not overlords of the people.

The cadres of our Party and state wield power on behalf of the proletariat and the laboring people. To win the support and love of the masses of people, our cadres rely not on the power in their hands, not on the airs of an official and not on ostentation but on the Marxist truth, on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and on the idea of serving the people." "Who has given us the power? It is the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of laboring people representing over 90 percent of the population." We have only the obligation to serve the people wholeheartedly and no right whatsoever to impair the interests of the people. Whoever wants to exploit the power in his own hands to serve his private ends and seek privileges cannot represent the people, and the people will show no respect for him. We hail from all corners of the country and fight in unity for a common revolutionary objective. The comrades care for each other and love and help each other. This is a real embodiment of the sincere relations among the proletarian revolutionary fighters. Our cadres are assigned to different revolutionary tasks, but are not divided into the high, the low, the eminent and the humble. The idea that "officials are eminent and the people humble" is the traditional idea cherished by the reactionary class and must be thoroughly criticized and eliminated.

To overcome the idea of bureaucracy and idea of privilege and treat the masses on an equal footing, we must adhere to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor. Chairman Mao pointed out: "The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." If a cadre long confines himself to office in the role of an official and an overlord without participating in collective productive labor, without contacting the people and without understanding the actual conditions, the bourgeois ideas will move in the void and, in the complicated class struggle and line struggle, he will waver in his stand, lose his bearings, commit errors of this kind and that. Cadre participation in collective productive labor will help to throw away the airs of an official, get rid of the grade concept and the idea of privilege, and cement the ties

with the masses and the ties between those above and below. As cadres participate in collective productive labor, share weal and woe with the masses, form a compact whole with the masses, the masses will look upon the cadres as their relatives and will willingly pour out their hearts to them. Thus, the ways and means devised by the cadres will comparatively correspond to the actual conditions and embody the demands of the masses, and they will be able to rely on the broad masses for carrying out the Party's line and policy and the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right through to the grassroots level.

Whether we can treat the masses on an equal footing--this, in the final analysis, is a problem of world outlook. The proletarian world outlook holds that history is made by the slaves and the masses are the real heroes. Only by fostering a proletarian world outlook can we fully understand the great creative role of the masses of people, firmly trust and rely on the masses, be humble, modest and free of conceit and impetuosity, put ourselves under mass supervision and be ordinary laborers doggedly continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Contrary to this, those who adhere to the bourgeois world outlook always pursue, extend and develop bourgeois right, stand high above the masses, think nothing of the masses and put on airs of officials. Therefore, to treat the masses on an equal footing, we must foster the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, correctly understand the role of the masses and criticize the reactionary fallacies like "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," etc.

We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive and read more of the works by Marx and Lenin. At present, the most important thing is to make efforts to learn and master the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through study, we must continuously increase our ability to resist the corrosion of bourgeois ideas, get rid of the idea of bourgeois right, forever preserve the features of ordinary workers, maintain close ties with the masses, develop the proletarian revolutionary spirit, serve the people wholeheartedly and strive for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

KINDERGARTENS

Kindergartens Mushroom in Central China Commune

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 31, 1975)

practically all pre-school age children and infants in a central china people's commune are receiving good care in kindergartens and nurseries.

while developing socialist agriculture, rural people's communes in china have set up more and more homes for the aged, kindergartens and nurseries, and other collective welfare establishments. this is also the case in fenghuang commune in chialing county, hupeh province. there is a kindergarten in each of the commune's 30 production teams. all the 820 children in the 3-6 age group in the commune are now in the kindergartens. infants under three are looked after by nursing groups in the production teams.

in the day kindergartens or nurseries, the children take part in a variety of activities, such as singing and dancing. they also learn to read and write, and listen to revolutionary stories told by the teachers.

looking at the healthy and happy children, an old poor peasant said, "in the old society, children of the poor and lower-middle peasants had to go out begging with their parents even at this age. today, under the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, they are not just well-clothed and well-fed, but have a chance to go to nurseries and kinder-gartens. what a sharp contrast between the old society and the new exclamation"

like others in china, the commune and its production brigades draw a fixed sum from its total income from agricultural and side-line production every year for expanding the commune members' welfare establishments, including nurseries and kindergartens. parents pay two yuan a year for each child enrolled to cover the cost of classroom aids and toys.

these child welfare institutions are run in the spirit of self-reliance and industry and economy. public rooms are used as classrooms, and threshing grounds as playgrounds. the seesaw boards, slides and swings are made right in the production teams.

the teachers were recommended by commune members from among their own ranks. most of them are young women fresh from school. they raise their political consciousness and improve their vocational level at training classes run by the commune party committee.

sometimes the teachers take the children to the fields and train them in light physical work. when the cotton crop was affected by insect pests last year, the children helped in catching the pests. during the last harvest season they picked 550 kilogrammes of rice ears and 600 kilogrammes of cotton left over the fields. all this cultivated in them a love for the collective and for labour and a good sense of discipline.

the story of lei feng, the late communist fighter who served the people whole-heartedly, is known to every child. following his example, the children bear in mind chairman mao's teachings and do everything in the interest of the people. their motto is: learn from uncle lei feng and be chairman mao's good children.

the rise of nurseries and kindergartens everywhere in the fenghuang commune has freed more than 1,300 mothers from the burden of child care and household work and enabled them to take part in political study and collective labour. following the establishment of a nursery in a production team, 25 mothers have joined in collective production to increase the labour force by one-fourth. the team achieved substantial increases in grain and cotton output last year.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Children's Sports Activities in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 31, 1975)

children sports meets have been held in shanghai's ten districts and its outlying counties on the eve of international children's day. the sports meets drew tens of thousands of little competitors from kindergartens of the city.

at the sports meet in chingan district, five-year-old han hsiao-feng spoke on behalf of the little competitors: "we go in for sports so that we grow up to be healthy and strong workers, peasants and soldiers." amid warm cheers, the children began with a splendid display of group calisthenics, followed by more than 20 events, including mini-soccer, mini-basketball, mini-handgrenade-throwing, tug of war and traditional chinese boxing and fencing.

over 1,900 nurseries and kindergartens in shanghai are taking care of 800,000 children from three to six years

old. in the past few years, the nurses and kindergarten teachers, in close cooperation with child-care institutions and primary schools and the children's parents, have paid keen attention to building up the health of the children and achieved good results.

swimming, gymnastics, traditional chinese boxing and fencing, shooting, mini-soccer and mini-basketball are favourites of the shanghai children. three-year-old kids of a chingan district kindergarten are taught to do broadcasting exercises and run 450 metres every morning. after class, they have another 45 minutes to play various sports games. some children keep up the practice on sundays when at home.

thanks to their perseverance in indoor swimming in winter, some 5-year-old kids of a kindergarten on southern hsiangyang road can swim 2,000 metres at a stretch. after three months of drill, 6-year-old wang wei-wei of the chingan district kindergarten scored 29 points out of a possible 30 in the 50-metre mini-rifle prone shooting in his first try.

a general check-up of a number of nurseries and kindergartens shows that the children taking part in exercises have an increase in lung volume and keener appetite, and are better able to resist diseases. a survey of a kindergarten in the whampoo district shows that the children put on 0.68 kilogrammes and grew 2.5 centimetres taller on the average after three months' exercises. but without doing exercises, the children increase 0.16 kilogrammes in weight and 1.19 centimetres in height in the same period of time.

children's exercises are closely connected with ideological education aimed at encouraging love for the collective and friendship and unity among the children and fostering the spirit of bearing hardships.

the physical cultural activities of the children in shanghai have the support from all circles, including physical cultural teachers from middle and primary schools and spare-time physical cultural schools, who volunteer help in their spare time.

CITY OF WUCHOW

New Industrial City in South China

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 31, 1975)

located at the confluence of the hsunchiang and kueichiang rivers in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region of south china, wuchou city is today the hub of the region's water transport and entrepot in the hsichiang river delta.

producing only matches, batteries, towels and soap and wine before liberation in simple workshops, the city now boasts of over 130 industrial exterprises, including machinery, chemicals, electronics, shipbuilding, light industry, textiles, sugar refinery and foodstuffs.

total industrial output value of the first quarter of this year was 20.8 per cent above the same period of last year. since 1970, total industrial output value has averaged a 15 per cent annual rise and the 1974 figure doubled that of five years previous.

the shipbuilding industry, developed only after liberation, now turns out several dozen kinds of ships, including 600 h.p. tugboats, 400-ton cargo ships, 1,200 h.p. sea fishing vessels and passenger ships with 300 berths. the aggregate h.p. and tonnage of the ships produced by the city in 1974 were 4.5 and 2.4 times the totals respectively for the ships anchored at the port in the early post-liberation years. apart from meeting local needs, more than 70 products turned out by the ship machinery plant for both river ships and ocean-going ships are used in 11 provinces and cities.

the machinery industry turns out medium pressure boilers, double-beamed cranes, forging punch presses, 100-ton presses, motors, lathes, planers and milling machines, precision medical apparatus and instruments, and meters and instruments. the electronic industry produces large numbers of radio transreceivers for fishing vessels, high frequency electric furnaces, ultrasonic defect detectors and electronic millivolt meters for industry, ultrasonic diagnostic devices, and transistor sets, phonographs and various kinds of semi-conductor devices. the ultrasonic diagnostic device is used to diagnose such diseases as tumours, stones, inflammation and ulcers. it has gone into serial production.

Local resources are used to develop light industry. more than a dozen trades involving nearly a hundred factories use local farm and side-line products for making textiles, paper, medicine, sugar, wine, foodstuffs and bamboo ware and wooden articles. more than 200 products are exported. these light industrial enterprises

have in recent years established close contacts with rural people's communes for raw materials. the counties of the wuchou prefecture last year expanded 166 hectares of mulberry orchards, 50 per cent more than 1973, and provided more cocoons for the silk filatures. output of silk last year was 36.5 per cent more than in 1973.

NATIONAL DIVING COMPETITION

China Concludes 1975 National Diving Competition

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 31, 1975)

china's 1975 national diving competition was concluded recently in kwangtung province's maoming city.

thirteen diving teams from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the navy took part in the competition which started on may 18.

in the course of the competition, the divers conscientiously studied chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory and, in close connection with their experience, criticized the revisionist line on physical culture and sports which advocated "trophies above all" and "skills first". they earnestly implemented the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and enhanced unity, fostered good sportsmanship and modestly learned from one another for making common advancement.

performances were better than those at previous national meets in terms of the degrees of difficulties of the routines and the divers' execution of their chosen routines. a wide section of junior divers mastered the difficult routines that only a few could perform in the past.

winners of the one-metre springboard diving were chin wei-tung (kwangtung, men's junior), hsieh tsai-ming (szechwan, men's senior), chen wen-wen (kwangtung, women's junior) and sung yun-chang (kwangtung, women's senior).

winners of the all-round springboard diving were chin wei-tung, (men's junior), liu sui (kwangtung, men's senior), chen wen-wen (women's junior), and chung shao-chen (navy, women's senior).

winners of the high board diving were liu heng-lin (liaoning, men's junior), li kung-cheng (kwangsi, men's senior), chen wen-wen (women's junior) and chung shao-chen (women's senior).

MOUNTAINEERING

Qomolangma Summit Party Returns Safely to Base Camp

(NCNA-English Base Camp, Qomolangma Feng, May 30, 1975)

the nine chinese climbers (including one woman) who successfully ascended the world's highest peak -- the qomolangma feng -- on may 27, got back safe and sound to base camp 5,000 metres above sea level at 13:10 peking time today.

a physical checkup showed the nine of them to be in excellent health.

immediately after reaching the summit at 14:30 peking time on tuesday, they flashed the happy news by radiophone to base camp and then set about taking pictures, shooting films and conducting scientific research according to plan. they began descent after spending one hour and ten minutes on the summit and pulled back to the final assault camp at 8,680 metres for the night.

the party continued the descent the following day and was met by wang fu-chou, secretary of the communist party committee of the chinese mountaineering expedition, and other team-mates at camp four pitched at an altitude of 7,007 metres above the north col. that night, the summiters billeted at camp three 6,500 metres above sea level. they proceeded to camp two at 6,000 metres yesterday and set out for base camp this morning.

the base camp today flew the solemn five-star red flag, the national flag of china, flanked on either side by scores of colourful streamers. huge multicoloured captive balloons trailed slogans reading "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live the communist party of china exclamation"

the nine climbers' triumphant return was greeted most enthusiastically as the camp site turned into a vast scene of jubilation highlighted by the merry din of gonging and drumming and firecracker explosions. the line of welcomers headed by party secretary wang fu-chou, expedition leader shih chan-chun and leading member of the physical culture and sports committee of the tibet autonomous region konbu gave each of the summiters a hearty handshake and pinned a large red flower on the chest of each of them.

a rally was held to celebrate the victorious conquest of the qomolangma feng (mt. jolmo lungma). addressing the occasion on behalf of the party committee and the entire membership, shih chan-chun congratulated the summit

party on its success in ascending the highest peak in the world and thus winning honour for the great leader chairman mao, for the great socialist motherland, for the chinese people and for the women of china.

comrade shih chan-chun pointed out: "the brilliant feat once again created by the chinese mountaineering expedition in man's conquest of nature is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line and a new achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. this glorious victory fully demonstrates the all-conquering heroism of the chinese mountaineers -- both men and women, the chinese people and the chinese women and shows that mountaineering in china has reached a new level."

speaking on behalf of all the summiters, sodnam norbu, communist party branch secretary of the assault party, said: "the successful ascent of the qomolangma feng by the nine of us collectively should first of all be attributed to the great leader chairman mao, to the great communist party of china and to the entire chinese people. we will persist in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and remain modest and prudent and strive to scale still more high peaks on the various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction and perform new meritorious services for the party and people."

Chinese Mountaineers Describe Final Assault on World's Highest Peak

(NCNA-English Base Camp, Qomolangma Feng, May 31, 1975)

how the nine chinese mountaineers (including one woman) conquered the world's highest peak -- the qomolangma feng -- with dauntless heroism was described in detail by the summiters at a press interview after they returned to base camp yesterday.

the party fulfilled the glorious and arduous task of climbing to the top of the world via the north face on may 27.

the chinese expedition party committee decided that final assault to the summit be made in late may because the weather would be more suitable than any other time of the year.

in two ropes, the final assault party set out from the rongbuk monastery base camp 5,000 metres above sea level on may 17 and 18.

from 7,000 metres up, however, the temperature was 20 to 30 degrees below zero centigrade and a fresh gale force wind blew constantly at 40 miles per hour. the weather was capricious. for four days from may 20 to 23, snowfall and a strong gale force wind continued. the expedition party committee decided that the final assault party reach the 7,600-metre camp on may 20 and 21 to stand by for further instructions.

the wind and snow subsided slightly on may 24 and 25. an advance group reached the 8,680-metre assault camp on the afternoon of may 25 despite fatigue after two days of climbing.
the four members were sodnam norbu, darphuntso, tsering tobgyal and kunga pasang.

sodnam norbu, secretary of the final assault group party branch, gave darphuntso and tsering tobgyal a rest while he and kunga pasang continued climbing. they advanced along the northeast ridge to the west, and located a suitable route to reach the top of the "second step".

on may 26, at 8,000 metres above sea level, the wind suddenly began to pack a whole gale force at some 60 miles per hour. sodnam norbu and three other climbers who were to install the ropes and ladders along the route to the summit were confined to their tents by the wind till two o'clock in the afternoon.

at the same time, the other five members of the final assault party who reached the 8,300-metre camp on may 25 were unable to reach the 8,680-metre final assault camp in time because of the wind. they were lotse, hou sheng-fu, samdrub, ngapo khyen and phanthog, the only woman of the group. the wind continued unabated till three in the afternoon.

the expedition party committee decided that the final assault be made on may 27. however, the assault party must make a forced march before dusk on may 26. sodnam norbu and three other members must have the ropes and metal ladders in place along the ridge leading from the final assault camp to the "second step" and up the three-metre high cliff to the top of the step. meanwhile, the second group of lotse, phanthog and three others must advance from the 8,300-metre camp to the 8,680-metre camp.

beginning from ten past three in the afternoon the two groups set out in defiance of strong wind. after paving the route, the first group successfully

joined forces with the second group at the 8,680-metre final assault camp.

at eleven in the evening, sodnam norbu called an enlarged meeting of the communist party branch. the final assault party discussed the planned assault on the summit of the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) the following day.

in the small hours on may 27, the usual plume worn by the summit of the qomolangma feng faded away, the weather improved and the wind subsided to 18 miles per hour. the summiters took some instant food and hot water which took them more than one hour to boil by a gas stove. bringing with them the five-star red flag, a red metal surveying pole, film cameras, oxygen bottles and other equipment, they set out for the top at eight o'clock in the morning.

it was only half a kilometre in distance from the final assault camp to the summit. but in the oxygen-starved atmosphere over 8,600 metres above sea level, each step required a dozen deep breaths with the support of an ice axe. when phanthog, sodnam norbu and other seven summiters reached the assault camp, they were already fairly exhausted after ten days of climbing. but sodnam norbu was always in the lead and phanthog, the woman, close at his heels carrying an oxygen bottle and feather down sleeping bag. all of them proved to be fearless staunch fighters. at 9:30, the summiters reached the top of the "second step" via a metal ladder. the wind force increased to over 30 miles per hour. the summiters slogged on and eventually found themselves at the foot of the summit pyramid. two more stretches of 150-metre-long steep slopes of ice and snow still separated them from the summit. after a brief rest and oxygen inhaling, they continued the upward clamber. another three hours passed before they negotiated the two steep ice and snow slopes and reached a rocky outcrop about 50 metres from the summit.

it was then exactly one o'clock in the afternoon. after a short rest, the party made an assault on the summit, only to find an almost perpendicular ice slope blocking its advance. sodnam norbu cut steps on the slope with his ice axe and tried to climb up. but the attempt was unsuccessful. the climbers had to make a detour to the north. after negotiating a rocky cliff, they made a transversal westward, and headed straight for the peak.

by the time, the summit was again wearing its famous plume and fierce winds packing a force of 40 miles per hour hit the climbers. the wind force was such that the mountaineers nearly staggered backwards. it took them one and a half hours to clamber the last 50 metres to the summit.

the nine chinese climbers crowded onto the top of the world -- the summit of the qomolangma feng (mount jolmo lungma) -- at 14:30 hours peking time. comrade hou sheng-fu, on behalf of all the summiters, radioed to the base camp the triumphant news, and the base camp and the summit resounded with cheers of "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live the communist party of china exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ANGOLA

Vice President of Chinese Amity Association
Meets Angolan Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted the delegation of the people's liberation movement of angola led by lucio lara, member of the political bureau of the movement. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

the angolan delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Rosny Children Choir Arrives
in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

the rosny children choir from australia arrived in peking by air this evening on a performance tour of china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the children choir was greeted at the airport by leading member of the ministry of culture liu ching-tang, vice-president of the host association lin lin, and leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu and hsiao teh, as well as several hundred children of the chinese capital.

also present at the airport were cultural counsellor of the australian embassy in peking jocelyn valerie chey, and leader of the australian rosny children choir and deputy chairman of the australian council professor ian turner and his wife who had arrived here earlier.

Peking Reception Honors Australian Rosny Children Choir

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

the ministry of culture and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this evening in honour of the australian rosny children choir led by professor ian turner, deputy chairman of the australian council.

among the guests were australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and embassy officials.

children of peking and australian children on the choir gave a theatrical programme at the reception which proceeded in a friendly and joyous atmosphere. as the australian children sang chinese revolutionary songs and the chinese children sang australian folk songs, the hall resounded with warm applause.

toasting at the reception, liu ching-tang, leading member of the ministry of culture, said: "to promote the mutual understanding and friendship of the peoples of china and australia is the common wish of our two peoples." "our friendly contacts are daily developing and increasing since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and australia. the programme for exchange of art troupe visits this year agreed by our two countries is on smooth progress," he added. liu ching-tang expressed a deep convinction that the performance tour by the australian rosny children choir would further strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and children of the two countries.

in his toast, delegation leader ian turner said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between australia and china, "we have been anxious to expand our new friendly relations with you in all areas". "the visit of the rosny children's choir to your country is important to us because it is one of the first results of our new programme of cultural exchanges -- one of the first steps along a long road of cultural exchange, of understanding and friendship," he added. "our visit is important because the roads, and the new earth, will be made by the children -- by our children and by your children".

attending the reception were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, fu yu-fang, chairman of the peking municipal women's federation, wu fan-wu and hsiao teh, deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry, and representatives of children of peking.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Egyptian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the government trade delegation of the arab republic of egypt led by minister of trade zakaria mohamed tawfik abdel fattah.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were mahmoud shalaby, mohamed fouad el sarraf, taha m. el kady, mostafa wassef hanno, mahmoud abdel kader sabbour, mohamed atif sayed tolba, mohamed gameal moustafa attia afify, and mohamed safwad abaza, as well as egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and minister medhat tewfik of the egyptian embassy here.

present were minister of foreign trade li chiang and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

China, Egypt Exchange Letters and Sign Trade Protocol in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the arab republic of egypt exchanged letters here today for the extension of the period of validity of the trade agreement and payments agreement between the two governments from january 1, 1974 to december 31, 1976. a protocol to the trade agreement between the two governments for 1975 was signed at the same time.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and egyptian minister of trade zakaria mohamed tawfik abdel fattah signed the documents on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were all members of the egyptian government trade delegation, egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and officials of the egyptian embassy here.

present on the chinese side were vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and leading members of organizations concerned, including chang keng-ho and wang shao-yu.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Guinean Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the journalists delegation of the republic of guinea with guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara as its leader and oumar diabate as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion was moriba makhassouba, counsellor of the guinean embassy here.

present were teng kang and li che-fu, acting director and deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Hokuriku Prefectural Assembly Goodwill Delegation in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the hokuriku prefectural assembly goodwill delegation of japan.

leader of the delegation is jinichi nakahashi, deputy leaders are seiemon kasaba and sotoaki yonezawa and secretary-general is seinen matsumura.

present on the occasion were leading member of the china international travel service chang yu and council member of the china-japan friendship association li fu-teh.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 27 for a friendly visit to china. it will soon leave here to visit nanking, hangchow and shanghai before going home.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Japanese Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

chinese vice-premier wang chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with seven old japanese friends on the visiting group for japan-china friendship and their party here this afternoon. the members of the group are takeo ito, masa ozawa, taketo makinouchi, kyoko asanuma, kei hoashi, mitoko kanba and kazuo ichien.

vice-premier wang chen paid high tribute to these old friends from japan for their contributions to the cause of friendship between the peoples of china and japan over the past 20 years and more. he said that the chinese people express deep gratitude and sincere respect to the old friends who have been working hard for the cause of china-japan friendship.

takeo ito and the other japanese friends said that, as persons willing to devote their lives to the cause of japan-china friendship, they will make continuous efforts to oppose the forces that try to prevent and sabotage the friendship of japan and china, and will urge the japanese government to conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty at early date.

present at the meeting were liao cheng-chih and wang yun-sheng, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Japanese Organizations and Papers Call for Inclusion of Anti-Hegemonism into Japan-China Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 31, 1975)

strong calls for inclusion of the anti-hegemony article into the proposed japan-china peace and friendship treaty were voiced recently by some japanese organizations and newspapers. some organizations condemned the soviet union for its attempt to hamper the conclusion of this treaty.

dealing with this attempt of soviet social-imperialism, the okinawa prefecture headquaters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) says in a statement that "soviet naval vessels are forcing their way in

the straits including tsushima and tsugaru and in the waters close to japanese territory, taking the japan sea as a sea of the soviet union. the sea area around japan is put within the operation range of soviet warships and planes. japan will soon be turned into a dependent country of the soviet empire if we submit to their coercion," the statement says.

it is necessary to defeat the soviet interference and strive for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with an article of anti-hegemonism, the statement points out.

the inclusion of opposition to hegemonism in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty fully accords with the current world developments, the fortnightly "present-day asia" notes in an article in its latest issue. the article holds that japan should take an independent stand and join in the historical current of anti-hegemonism in the world. "we must take the road of anti-hegemonism together with the third world," the article stresses.

referring to the soviet occupation of japan's northern territories, the article says: "it is an infringement on the sovereignty of a state to illegally cut off its territories. this is absolutely unbearable for an independent country."

speaking of anti-hegemonism, the "hokkaido shimbun" in an editorial on may 26 declares that it is necessary to "oppose all acts of aggression, control, intervention or threat against other countries, backed by force in military, political and economic fields." the illegal soviet occupation of four japanese islands and its utter reluctance to negotiate on the return of these islands and the illegal u.s. military intervention in indochina are hegemonic acts, the editorial says.

the editorial also says that the japan-china joint statement has explicitly provided that "neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the asia-pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony." this shows japan's determination not to take the old path or allow any other country to take the path of seeking hegemony. it is only natural that this should be included in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Study Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the korean study group on the use of radioactive isotope led by kim kyung choon. they had a friendly talk.

the study group arrived in peking on may 29.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Economic and Technical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

an economic and technical delegation from laos led by somphou oudomvilay, vice-minister of economy and planning of the provisional national union government, arrived here by air today.

it was welcomed at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and khamtan ratanavong, cnarge d'affaires ad interim of the lao embassy here.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper on US-Soviet Rivalry for World Hegemony

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are now intensifying their scramble for world hegemony, states the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" in an editorial on may 28, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the editorial says that the u.s. house of representatives recently decided to allocate over 30 billion dollars to the development of new major weapon system. it refused to cut the expenditure meant for special armament system and the u.s. armed forces abroad.

"the united states puts emphasis on nato and the middle east which are subjected to direct challenge from the soviet forces," it adds.

the editorial goes on to say: "while putting up the signboard of detente in europe, the soviet union has expanded its influence politically and militarily in the mediterranean, including protugal, turkey, greece and cyprus, in an attempt to weaken nato's military strength and further disintegrate it." "in addition, the soviet union also wants to obtain more footholds in the middle east."

the editorial says that the geneva conference on nuclear non-proliferation is considered as a place for the u.s. and the soviet union to make political deals, for they have no sincerity in banning nuclear weapons.

"from europe to the middle east," the editorial says, "there is an under-current of u.s.-soviet rivalry for hegemony." "in these circumstances, those who really think that the world is moving towards peace are either naive or deceived by superficial phenomenon," it adds.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and
Fetes Palestine "Saiqa" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

vice-foreign minister ho ying today met and had a warm and friendly talk with the palestine "saiqa" visiting delegation led by hanna bathiche.

after the meeting, vice-minister ho ying gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

president chai tse-min and standing council member wang chih-fan of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of Republic of Philippines to Pay Official Visit to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china in the first half of june, 1975 at the invitation of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china.

madame imelda romualdez marcos will accompany the president on the visit.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Nicolae Ceausescu Receives Leader and Deputy Leader of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 30, 1975)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the romanian socialist republic, today received chung fu-hsiang and liu cheng-ching, leader and deputy leader of the chinese posts and telecommunications delegation now visiting romania.

comrade nicolae ceausescu had a cordial and friendly conversation with chung fu-hsiang and other chinese guests.

traian dudas, romanian minister of transport and tele-communications, was present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan was also present.

Romanian Government Delegation Returns to Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 30, 1975)

a romanian government delegation led by paul niculescu, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of education, returned here today from peking.

the delegation paid a friendly visit to china and presided over the opening ceremony of the romanian socialist republic's industrial exhibition in peking.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by emil draganescu, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the state planning committee, and angelo miculescu, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture, food industry and water conservancy.

chinese ambassador li ting-chuan was also present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent--Soviet Commerce Degenerated into Capitalist Commerce

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

after usurping party and state power, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has turned soviet state-run commerce into capitalist commerce which brings super-profits to the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie.

supreme objective -- profit

analysing the characteristics of capitalism, marx pointed out: "production of surplus-value is the absolute law of this mode of production." capitalists run industries or commerce with the aim of grabbing profit. this is true of soviet commerce today. after usurping power, khrushchov feverishly clamoured for "enhancing the role of profit and the rate of profit-making". profit becomes a "major target" of economic departments and the capitalist principle of profit-seeking becomes a guiding principle in commerce. after coming to power, brezhnev has pushed further

khrushchov's capitalist policies and raised the slogan of "fight for greater profits". in order to seek maximum profits, the brezhnev clique enforced a capitalist "new system" in commercial departments.

in march 1965, the soviet council of ministers passed a resolution on pushing the "new system" in commerce, the first stage of which is to enforce a "new system of planning". according to the "new system", the "volume of commodity circulation and profits" are the "major target" of all enterprises and "the economic results of commercial activities" are reflected by "profit quotas". to give the bourgeois elements in commercial departments a free hand to grab profits, the "new system" also delegates greater power to leading members of commercial organs and enterprises. since early 1967, the "new system" has been enforced in all soviet commercial departments. the second stage of the "system" began with the introduction of "new methods of economic incentive" a "characteristic" of which is that "profit and wage funds become a source of material incentive for the workers and staff". since the material incentive funds in commercial departments are "directly dependent" on the "amount of profits accrued", commercial departments are driven to "actively exploit possibilities for increasing profits" and to strive to "tap all latent resources to boost the rate of profit-making". therefore, the second stage of the "new system" has "greatly increased the role of profit". in november 1974, the journal "soviet finance" reported that by the beginning of 1974, the "new methods of economic incentive" had been introduced in 31 per cent of all state-run retail and catering enterprises, their volume of retail commodity circulation amounting to 47 per cent and their profits, 67 per cent of the total.

under the policy of going after maximum profits as the supreme objective in running commerce, profits reaped by the brezhnev clique have soared steadily and the income of the new bourgeois elements in the enterprises increases sharply. a soviet book, "the economic method of commercial management", discloses that the growth rate of profit has greatly surpassed that of the volume of commodity circulation since the enforcement of the "new system". according to the results of the "new system" experimented in about 10,000 state-run commercial enterprises, the goods turnover from 1967 to 1970 increased by only 27.4 per cent, whereas profits were up 57 per cent. most of the profits went to the pockets of the soviet rulers. as for the "incentive funds" within the enterprise established from a part of the profits, a significant part is pocketed by the bourgeois elements in the enterprises. the journal "soviet commerce", no. 2, 1974, reported that the way of paying bonus is fixed by the enterprises themselves. the 1973 bonuses gained by the manager and deputy manager of the no. 2 food store in tushinski district, moscow, accounted for 37 per cent

of their average wages. the reward regulations of the "moscow" department store stipulate that leading members, engineers, technicians and experts are entitled to get bonuses equivalent to 30 per cent of their wages if they fulfil the commodity circulation plan and the profit plan. if they overfulfil one per cent, they are entitled to obtain another four per cent of bonuses. this means that the higher is one's position and wages, the greater will be one's bonus.

apart from grabbing money through "bonuses" and other "legitimate" means, managers of some shops use their position and power to make money through such "unlawful" activities as speculation, embezzlement and theft. the soviet paper "trud" reported last january that the manager of the "tajikistan" store in moscow "frankly" told his chief cashier that they must "make some money from purchases, or by lowering the quality grade of goods as listed on the invoices, or by buying over the quality inspectors." by reselling silks and profiteering with foreign exchange and imported goods on the black market, this manager pocketed two million rubles, 40 kilogrammes of gold and other commodities of value.

this soviet revisionist policy has intensified the struggle between soviet commerce and industry for the division of surplus-value. to reap staggering profits, industrial enterprises often disregard orders from commercial departments, turning out low-profit products in small quantities or none at all, while concentrating on high-profit goods. on their part, commercial departments complain about the outmoded style and poor quality of industrial products and refuse to buy. in march 1974, the soviet paper "economic gazette" reported that because of the poor quality of its products, the tashkent no. 2 shoe factory "had to refurbish 36,000 pairs of shoes rejected by commercial departments in the past year, and lower the grade of 28,000 pairs." to derive more profits at the expense of commercial orders, the "women bolsheviks" garment factory in moscow overfulfilled by 21 per cent the orders for high-profit clothing while failing to meet the orders for low-profit clothing by 11 per cent. the soviet minister of trade disclosed that at the 1972 wholesale trade fair, about 3,000 million rubles' worth of commodities were rejected by commercial departments because of poor quality and high prices. among them, light industrial products accounted for 2,300 million rubles and cultural and household goods, 700 million rubles. the fight for the division of profit between wholesale and retail departments is also intensifying steadily.

daily-growing exploitation of workers and staff in commerce

by usurping power and restoring capitalism, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has turned the soviet union from a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into a state of the dictatorship of

the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie and basically changed the nature of the ownership of soviet commerce. the state-operated commerce in the soviet union today is no longer the socialist ownership by the whole people but the ownership of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie. the broad masses of workers and staff in commerce are again reduced to the status of hired slaves under oppression and exploitation.

k.m. skovoroda, member of the collegium of the soviet ministry of trade, admitted in an article that according to the stipulations of the soviet revisionist authorities, a leading member of a commercial enterprise has the right to sell "surplus" or "laid-aside" equipment and implements and other means of production and materials. he has the right to fix the targets for circulation expenses, the composition of goods turnover, stockpiles of commodities and financial planning. he has also the right to fix the number of workers and staff of various categories, recruit or fire them, "decide on the adoption of any one of the existing wage systems", work out the methods of reward for the workers and staff and the sum of bonuses to be paid. he can also "withhold or reduce the bonuses". this means that under the direct control of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie, the power of management of commercial departments, the employment and dismissal of commercial workers and staff, the fixing of the wage system, bonuses and the system of working hours are all in the hands of leading members of commercial enterprises appointed by the soviet revisionist authorities.

the soviet revisionists advertise that the so-called "new system" will bring more "bonuses" to the commercial workers and staff but in fact it is a means used by the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie to step up the exploitation of the commercial workers and staff with the power usurped by it. with the bonuses as a bait, the soviet revisionists force the commercial workers and staff to "accept and fulfil the extended plan for goods turnover". in order to fulfil such a plan, the workers and staff in commercial departments have to work more strenuously, thereby increasing their intensity of labour. the soviet revisionists also apply such methods as "cutting down the total number of workers" in commercial departments and "holding concurrent jobs" so that they can grab more surplus labour done by the commercial workers and staff in the course of realizing surplusvalue. the bonuses paid by the soviet revisionists to the workers and staff are far from sufficient in repaying the extra surplus labour put in by the workers and staff. referring to the exploitation of the commercial workers and staff in the capitalist society, marx said: "his wage, therefore, is not necessarily proportionate to the mass of profit which he helps the capitalist to realize. what he costs the capitalist and what he brings in for him, are two different things." speaking of the "great value" of "material encouragement", brezhnev could not but admit that the fund used in "material encouragement" "will be repaid one hundred times".

capitalist commercial management rampant everywhere

marx pointed out that swindling is one of the characteristics of capitalist commerce. apart from participating in the grabbing of surplus-value, commercial capitalists, to seek super-profit, use such deceptive methods as forcing up the prices, cheating on the amount of goods delivered and passing off inferior goods as good-quality ones to further exploit the working people. in soviet commerce today these methods are also used to "actively seek the possibility of getting greater profits".

the soviet press disclosed that to obtain additional profits, not a few soviet commercial enterprises "have artificially forced up the prices of goods". by jacking up prices at will and other means, 36 furniture enterprises under the ministry of the timber and wood-working industry reaped "additional profits of about 5 million rubles" in a year. the soviet paper "zarya vostoka" reported that a shop in gali "raised the price of cotton cloth from 2 rubles 60 kopeks per metre to 3 rubles 20 kopecs".

in seeking after profits, the people's needs are completely ignored. the soviet press reported that in some areas customers often fail to get in the market such goods as salt, matches, soap and kerosene which make little profit. "pravda" admitted that it "received quite a few letters which complain about the unavailability of utensils, knives and forks, towels, hardware and other goods in great demand".

"commercial service centres", brokers on the free market, exploit the peasants by the despicable means of buying cheap and selling dear. the soviet press confessed that working staff of the "commercial service centres" can "go to remote collective farms to directly purchase surplus products in the countryside, of course, at considerably low prices..."

to ensure "the fulfilment of turnover targets" and to obtain more "bonuses", commercial enterprises swindle the customers into paying money in advance. the soviet paper "trud" reported that "the management of the kostroma department store notified those citizens who had ordered refrigerators to come for their ordered goods". the customers hurriedly came to the store and paid 200 rubles for each refrigerator. when the customers tried to bring the refrigerators back home, the shop-assistants replied: "you have to wait, may by a day or a week. constantly drop in and see for yourself." advance payment is required for the "fulfilment of the plan". the paper admitted that "the customers have been deceived. the purpose is to obtain bonuses by pretending to have the plan fulfilled."

such cases are numerous in the soviet commercial enterprises today. even "pravda" had to admit that in some areas it has become a usual practice that "the prices of goods are fixed too high, the customers are given less small changes than due, the amount of goods delivered are illegally deducted and meals served are of poor quality."

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes Sri Lanka Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted dr. sivali hansasara ratwatte, third brother of the prime minister of the republic of sri lanka sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike and director general of export promotion of sri lanka, and his wife. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading member of a department concerned wang hsiao-yun and sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife.

the couple arrived in peking yesterday as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Sri Lanka Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this evening met and had a dinner together with dr. sivali hansasara ratwatte, director general of export promotion of the republic of sri lanka, and his wife. sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Peking Banquet Honors Goodwill Mission of Parliament Members of Thai Democrat Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the goodwill mission of members of the parliament of the democrat party from thailand led by pichai rattakul.

attending were hsieh li-fu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

toasting at the banquet, vice-president chou chiu-yeh and leader of the delegation pichai rattakul pointed out that a traditional friendship existed between the chinese and thai peoples in history. although the two countries have different social systems, they can develop their friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

after their arrival in china on may 24, the thai guests visited kwangchow, swatow and shanghai. they came to peking this afternoon.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Goodwill Mission of Parliament Members of Thai Democrat Party

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met with all members of the goodwill mission of members of the parliament of the democrat party from thailand led by pichai rattakul here this afternoon. they had a frank and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng jui-sheng and ma chia-chun.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

ridha klibi, tunisian ambassador to china, gave a reception in the embassy here at noon today to mark the national day of tunisian republic.

attending the reception were li ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ku mu, vice-premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; wei fu-kai, leading member of the ministry of public health; huang tso-chen, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND US

Chou Pei-yuan and Yueh Tai-heng Meet and Fete American Professor and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1975)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, and yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, this evening met and feted tau-yi toong, professor of the massachusetts institute of technology, and his wife shan-ching toong and had a cordial talk with them.

tau-yi toong and his wife arrived in peking on may 26 to see their relatives in china and pay a visit.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1975)

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the delegation of the american society of newspaper editors led by eugene c. patterson, editor of the "st. petersburg times", and with chairman of the associated press paul miller and his wife.

present on the occasion were peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wang chen, deputy director of the ministry's information department.

WEST AFRICA

New Victory for West African States' Unity and Cooperation

Commentary by NCNA Correspondent

(NCNA-English Lagos, May 30, 1975)

the conference of heads of state and government of west african states came to a triumphant close here recently. the economic community of west african states (ecowas), the biggest organization of regional economic cooperation, was formed after a treaty on its establishment was signed by the heads of state and government or plenipotentiaries of the fifteen west african countries. this is a historic event in west africa, which is bound to promote unity and economic cooperation among the countries in the region and exert positive influence on the strengthening of the unity of africa as a whole.

the ecowas was formed at a favourable time when the third world countries' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism has been surging forward vigorously. it reflects the common desire of the west african countries to get united against the control and exploitation by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers and in defence of their national economic rights and interests in their struggle to safeguard political independence and win economic independence. it also demonstrates the deepening of the west african peoples' struggle against the shifting of the economic crisis on to them

by the imperialists and for the establishment of a new international economic order. as pointed out at the conference by general yakubu gowon, nigerian head of state, "the signing of this treaty should be seen as an important milestone in the process of economic decolonization of the african continent, without which our political independence will remain circumscribed and incomplete."

the common struggle of the west african countries demands a strengthening of their regional economic cooperation. prolonged colonial domination has left the west african countries economically backward and poor. despite some achievements in the development of their national economy after independence, the economic lifelines in many of them are still controlled by foreign monopoly capital.

the imperialist countries have long regarded west africa as a source for cheap raw materials and an outlet for their manufactured goods, unscrupulously plundering and exploiting the west african peoples. with the deepening of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, the imperialist countries are wantonly shifting their economic crisis on to africa, inflicting tremendous economic losses on the west african countries. in these circumstances, the west african countries strongly desire to get united and set up a regional economic organization to safeguard their economic rights and interests and develop their national economy. seyne kountche, president of the niger supremo military council, pointed out that "at a time when the third world is struggling against 'iniquity' in economic relations," "we should first of all organize our economy on a rational, united and integrated basis."

liberian president william richard tolbert stressed at the conference: "the problem of spiralling prices, the international monetary crisis, the inequitable terms of trade, the energy crisis, and the challenges to create a new economic order, are critical and urgent, and demand our immediate concerted action."

the west african countries have in the past few years attached growing importance to strengthening bilateral or multilateral economic cooperation, joining their efforts in tapping natural resources and supporting one another in exchange of goods so as to promote economic development in the region. they have made unswerving efforts to set up organizations of regional economic cooperation. a dozen or more years ago, meetings had been held to study economic cooperation in the region.

the proposal for an economic community of fifteen west african countries put forth by nigeria and togo in april 1972 won favourable response from many of them. the past three years have witnessed extensive consultations among west african countries on this problem, and three ministerial meetings and a meeting of legal experts to study and draw up a treaty on the community. in the spirit of unity, cooperation, equality and mutual benefit, the west african countries have surmounted barriers left over by colonial rule, overcome obstacles and difficulties, and finally created the economic community of west african states, thus opening up new prospects for economic cooperation among them.

in the course of struggle, the west african countries have become increasingly aware of the need to be on their own feet and to strengthen unity and cooperation with other third world countries, particularly those among the african countries in order to shake off imperialist plunder and control, safeguard their economic interests and develop their national economy. with its vast area, rich natural resources, and industrious and brave people, west africa has great potentialities for national economic development. the preamble of the community treaty says that promotion of harmonious economic development of the west african countries "calls for effective economic cooperation largely through a determined and concerted policy of self-reliance." this demonstrates the determination of the west african countries to develop their national economy by relying on their own human and material resources.

the west african countries and people have scored a signal victory, but doubtlessly, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and particularly the superpowers which strive to preserve the old international order will try to sabotage and make trouble for the ecowas. the struggle will be long and tortuous. but as the west african countries and people are determined to take their destiny into their own hands, no force on earth can check their victorious advance.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, May 30, 1975)

a military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army led by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the general staff, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the state secretariat for national defence of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were colonel-general dusan pekic, deputy chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, colonel-general branislav joksovic, assistant chief of the general staff, and other high-ranking officers.

present also were chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia and yuan yun-lou, member of the delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy here.

the delegation stopped over in bucharest on way to yugoslavia earlier today. it was met and seen off at the airport by colonel-general ion coman, first vice-minister of national defence of romania and concurrently chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces and lieutenant-general gheorghe logofatu, deputy chief of the general staff.

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, and li yung-chi, military attache of the chinese embassy, were also present at the airport.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

28th World Health Assembly Closes

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 30, 1975)

the 28th world health assembly closed here today.

the assembly examined and approved the 1976 budget and working programme of the world health organization (w.h.o.). it adopted a resolution providing for aid by w.h.o. to heal the war wounds of cambodia, south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam.

another assembly resolution condemns israel's persecution of the palestinian people, reaffirms the palestinians' right to return to their homeland, and provides for aid to them.

the assembly also decided to aid the liberation movement in southern africa and the nations newly liberated from portuguese colonialist yokes.

at the assembly, the chinese delegate denounced the soviet proposal for using the fund saved from disarmament for the assistance of others. he pointed out that "while making a hue and cry on disarmament, the soviet union is actually stepping up its arms expansion. while developing its conventional weapons, it is developing its nuclear weapons on an unprecedented scale and speed. the soviet delegate at this assembly is now talking glibly about the reduction of military spending for the sake of 'further improvement of people's health of various countries'. this is all humbug, an empty promise and a cheap propaganda of deceptive nature."

the chinese delegate further pointed out that this worn-out tune has been harped on for the last 10 years and more. however, how much money has the soviet union offered for such purpose? its repeated peddling of disarmament and detente everywhere is merely to spread a smokescreen to cover up its intensified arms expansion and war preparations and its readiness for aggression and expansion.

the chinese delegate also laid bare the soviet proposal for the so-called prohibition of action affecting environment and climate. he said that the soviet union has refused to sign and commit itself to the additional protocol ii to the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america, and has repeatedly abstained from vote on the declaration and draft resolution on the establishment of the indian ocean as a peace zone. this reveals the soviet voluble talk about "the prohibition of action affecting environment and climate for military and other purposes incompatible with the safeguarding of international security, human welfare and health" is just nonsense.

at the assembly, the chinese delegate made separate reports on the development of medical work in the tibet autonomous region and on the prevention of schistosomiasis.

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* NATIONAL *
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NEW BOURGEOIS ELEMENTS

Double-Dealers and Upstarts

by

Li Ping (李兵) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 28, 1975)

Lenin pointed out after the victory in the October Socialist Revolution that in socialist society, there is still the soil breeding capitalism, and "a new generation of bourgeoisie will still be engendered." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXVII, p. 275) The newly engendered bourgeoisie, ganging up with the existing landlord and bourgeois classes and colluding with international imperialism from afar, are the most dangerous enemies to the dictatorship of the proletariat. The struggle against the newly engendered bourgeois elements is an important task set us by the historical development of class struggle. The practice of struggle tells us that the newly engendered bourgeois elements in socialist society on the whole have the political characteristics of double-dealers and upstarts. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique gave a concentrated expression to these political characteristics. In order to struggle against the enemies, we must study the enemies and make clear why the bourgeois elements have the political characteristics of double-dealers and upstarts and what strategies they adopt to struggle against us. This is of tremendous significance in raising our discerning ability, perseveringly waging struggle against new bourgeois elements and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The newly engendered bourgeois elements in socialist society and the old bourgeois elements have class nature in common. Referring to the ancestors of the bourgeoisie who proceeded with primitive accumulation of capital, Marx said, "The expropriation of the immediate producers was accomplished with merciless vandalism, and under the stimulus of passions

the most infamous, the most sordid, the pettiest, the most meanly odious." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 266) Marx figuratively pointed out that capital pursues surplus value like a vampire or a wolf. Deceit and greed constitute the common class nature of all bourgeoisie. They are bound to use cunning, ruthless and despicable means to attain their goal of endlessly grabbing surplus value. In this respect, the newly engendered bourgeois elements in socialist society and their ancestors are imbued with the same spirit. However, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the historical conditions being different, these new bourgeois elements have certain new characteristics. Since these newly engendered bourgeois elements engage in capitalist activities under the dictatorship of the proletariat, they are bound to hoist certain flags of socialism. This determines that they are double-dealers. They do not use the form of gradual capital accumulation to expropriate more and more means of production but rely on the protection from certain people in power or directly use part of their usurped power for misappropriating the wealth owned by the whole people or by the collective and with a change of hands they turn socialist public ownership into private ownership: this determines that they are upstarts.

The "double-dealers" give a generalized expression to the main means and strategies adopted by the new bourgeois elements to wage struggle against the proletariat. They raise the red flag to oppose the red flag and disguise themselves as revolutionaries to oppose revolution. They use Marxist and Leninist phrases and peddle the revisionist trash, put forth the signboard of socialism but engage in capitalist activities, disguise themselves with masks but launch real attack in striking back. They retreat in unfavorable times and attack when the time is favorable, drag people out and fight their way in, form factions for selfish ends and recruit deserters and turncoats, with the ultimate goal of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. This is the complete set of strategies of the double-dealers.

The new bourgeois elements have the political characteristics of double-dealers because, under the condition of the strong dictatorship of the proletariat, it is very difficult for them to engage in capitalist activities in the open. Lenin pointed out, "The dialectics of history were such that the theoretical victory of Marxism obliged its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 439) In socialist society, the proletariat wields state power. Following the in-depth development of socialist revolution, Marxism has won greater and greater victories in theory and practice. Those bourgeois elements come to realize that if they do not put forth the flag of Marxism and socialism, they cannot get along even for a single day. They represent capitalist things as socialist things and revisionist things as Marxist things precisely for the purpose of carrying out activities of capitalist restoration under the cover of masks. Meanwhile, we should note that, under the conditions of dictatorship of proletariat, the social position of the new bourgeois elements is different from that of the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes. The old landlord and bourgeois elements are already very notorious in society, while the new bourgeois elements are often engendered from within the revolutionary ranks and among the proletariat and the working people. They still don the coats of workers,

Party members and cadres, and this is the condition which they can use for playing double-dealing tricks. Their class distinction from the masses cannot be easily discerned by people and it is easy for people to lose vigilance against them. Therefore, they are more harmful to socialism than the old landlord and bourgeois elements.

What particularly merits attention is that the new bourgeois elements engendered from within the revolutionary ranks are familiar with the conditions of our revolutionary ranks. They know the policies of strategy of our Party, they know our combat slogans and even know the strong points and shortcomings of many people within our revolutionary ranks. They often hide in the dark to observe our moves and study counter-measures. They are good at taking over and distorting revolutionary slogans. They are well-versed in exploiting and expanding the errors committed by the good people within our revolutionary ranks. They are bound to deliberately confuse the two types of contradictions different in character and stir the water to facilitate their survival. The new bourgeois elements are worms within the revolutionary ranks and degenerate elements who have run counter to the interests of the proletariat and the working people. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique were the political representatives of this group of new bourgeois elements, giving a generalized expression to the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tricks.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique drew counter-revolutionary strategies of conspiracy and intrigue on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and summed up the counter-revolutionary experiences of double-dealers. In their counter-revolutionary coup d'etat concocted in dark corners and many counter-revolutionary sinister notes, they advocated "it is necessary to deal blows at Chairman Mao's force under the flagsign of Chairman Mao." They also preached the science of "patience," the scheme of "concealment," gathering another's frame of mind through his words and expressions, "adapting one-self quickly to changing circumstances," "dealing with things on the surface," reporting only the good things but not the bad, "wearing a smile," "great things cannot be done without telling lies" and so on. These words said in dark corners exposed all the fake appearance in broad daylight. From their repulsive performance, we have discerned even more profoundly the double-dealing features of the new bourgeois elements.

The "upstarts" give a generalized expression to the sudden rise of the new bourgeois elements, their atrocious and greedy nature and their frenzied and obvious political ambition. Lin Piao's platitude was "gaining enormous profit out of small capital investment." This phrase skilfully depicted the mental state of the upstarts among the new bourgeois elements. Engels pointed out, "To the bourgeoisie, nothing exists in the world except for money, and they themselves are no exception, because they live for earning money, and they know of no other happiness except becoming rich rapidly and no other suffering except the loss of money." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 564) Becoming rich quickly, "gaining enormous profit out of small capital investment," "commanding and mobilizing all," expropriating everything, swallowing everything--this is the only happiness the new bourgeois upstarts know.

The existence of bourgeois right provides an important economic foundation breeding new bourgeois elements. The new bourgeois elements are bound to use and expand the bourgeois right, or adopt illegal means to undermine socialism, or push the revisionist line under the "legal" pretext. An important path for these new bourgeois elements to become "upstarts" is to usurp part of the leadership in the Party, state, and enterprise units. Their capitalist activities are "legal" in form and many illegal activities are usually carried out with the power usurped by them.

In order to restore capitalism, the new bourgeois elements are bound to contend with the proletariat for leadership. Lin Piao advocated "gaining enormous profit out of small capital investment." The "capital investment" which he talked about was not any ordinary capital but political capital. The "political" content consisted in usurping power and carrying out restoration. This tells us that usurpation of leadership is an important path for the new bourgeois elements to become "upstarts." Once state power is in the hands, public ownership will be turned into private ownership. As long as they have usurped leadership, it is possible that they will seize the means of production which they have never expropriatedbefore and rise suddenly.

Moreover, this group of new vampires and parasites often surpass their ancestors in squandering money and seeking pleasure. With the old bourgeoisie, there was the contradiction between "vigor in accumulation" and "vigor in pleasure seeking." In order to accumulate more capital for waging struggle and grab more surplus value, sometimes they had to restrict their wishes for pleasure seeking. These new bourgeois elements, on the other hand, usually waver the flag of socialism to promote capitalism. Usually, with wealth which they have misappropriated and expropriated by every conceivable means is generally not needed as private capital investment but is squandered. This was done by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in certain departments and units under their thumb.

Due to their unlimited greed of expanding power, amassing wealth and seeking enjoyment, these "upstarts" burn with greater and greater political ambition. They are bound to make a wrong assessment of the situation. This means "blinded by greed." In Capital, Marx had quoted a passage: "If capital has a 10 percent profit, there is guarantee for its use everywhere. If there is a 20 percent profit, it will be activated. If there is a 50 percent profit, it will be forced to break the law. If there is a 100 percent profit, it will dare trample all laws in mankind. If there is a 300 percent profit, it will dare to commit any crimes and even take the risk of hanging." This refers to the condition in capitalist society. The newly engendered bourgeois elements in socialist society even surpass their ancestors in this respect. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique initiated a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and clamored for "no turning back" and "either success or death for the cause." All this gave a full expression to this recklessness and frenzy. Their recklessness and frenzy could only accelerate their destruction. Lin Piao and his sworn confederates betrayed the country and capitulated to the enemies. He blew himself up and sank into the sand with broken spears, and the upstarts became "blown-up ones."

The two political characteristics of the new bourgeois elements as double-dealers and upstarts are interrelated and supplementary to one

another. They rely on the double-dealing tricks to become upstarts and again rely on these tricks to cover up the real features of upstarts so as to rise more suddenly. In exposing the so-called upstart men of letters, Mr. Lu Hsün pointed out that they acted with affected manners "with the intention of washing away their smell of copper with ink" and that "the decrepitude created by the upstarts is a means for 'climbing up'." ("Three Households in the Literary Circles") The political disguise created by the new bourgeois elements is similarly a means for "washing away the smell of copper" and for "climbing up." They play double-dealing tricks for the purpose of creating false appearance so as to cover up the genuine features of the upstarts. The double-dealing tricks played and the false appearance created by the new bourgeois elements precisely reflect the cunning, deceitful, decadent, feeble and reactionary nature of these upstarts and reflect the historical position of the bourgeoisie in their deathbed struggle. However, the false appearance is a phenomenon which reflects the essence in a distorted way and can cover up part of the genuine appearance of the fact. Therefore, the new bourgeois elements, in playing double-dealing tricks, can only deceive some people for a time. But, this deceit can only be temporary and will be exposed ultimately. "Since they want counter-revolution it is impossible for them to conceal their genuine appearance completely." (Introduction to "Materials On the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique") Even though the new bourgeois elements still don the coats of workers and Communist Party members within a certain period, being bourgeois elements, inevitably they will exploit and oppress the working people and stand in fundamental opposition to the working people. Therefore, the working people not only clearly discern but also keenly feel all their criminal acts. This is the basic reason why they cannot conceal themselves thoroughly. Sometimes, they may shout some seemingly "revolutionary" slogans, but, when these are seriously analyzed, we will discover that they are bound to distort or obliterate Marxism-Leninism and cram in the revisionist trash which is essentially different from Marxism-Leninism. In order to usurp leadership, they inevitably rely on small mountain tops, hence they are bound to form factions, gang up with their sworn confederates and advocate split. This is incompatible with the style of our Party and is contrary to the wishes of the broad masses of Party members, cadres and people. The moment they conspire and intrigue is the moment they reveal their true form.

Seriously studying the two characteristics of the new bourgeois elements as double-dealers and upstarts, we can soberly see the highly deceitful and destructive nature of the new bourgeois elements, and thus raise our consciousness of struggle against them. Meanwhile, study of the political characteristics of the new bourgeois elements can help us raise our discerning ability, and thus grasp the initiative in the struggle and consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat even better.

* * *

STUDY OF THEORY

Seize Upon the Special Topic, Deepen Study

- how the Party committee of Shanghai No. 5 Steel Mill deepens the movement to study theory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 25, 1975)

In the mass movement to study the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of the Shanghai No. 5 Mill has mobilized the masses to select and read the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and to grasp a few special topics for discussion centered on Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. Further investigation and study have been carried out and Lin Piao and Confucius criticized with reference to the special topics. The study movement has deepened step by step.

A Special Topic Makes Some Difference

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, a mass movement for studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat rapidly took shape in the whole mill. Not long afterwards, a phenomenon of superficial study appeared in the movement. Because of this, some comrades appeared to understand some of the problems but could not explain the reason clearly. Some comrades encountered many problems in their studies, but they failed to grasp the main point with the result that they could not understand every problem thoroughly. Members of the mill Party committee went to the workshops and teams to investigate the progress of study. They found that some workshops and teams reading passage by passage and word by word and carrying out extensive discussion, concentrated on understanding the spirit and substance of Chairman Mao's instructions. They grasped a special topic at a time, read seriously and carried investigation according to the special topic. On the basis of reading and investigation they carried out repeated exploratory discussion and cleared up the question by integrating theory with practice. However, some workshops remained at the stage of superficial study or still argued endlessly over some minor issues.

From this the mill Party committee received a revelation: The Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat is extremely copious, and problems in realistic life are diversified. If we do not choose a special topic for in-depth study and if we make only a general and superficial study, we will be making only a delicate touch like that of a dragonfly on the water surface.

With this understanding members of the Party committee went among the masses to investigate and collect a few problems arising from the study and put them together for analysis. With Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory as the guideline, they synthetized the important problems of general concern to the masses into several special topics and popularized the experiences of several workshops which had discussed

special topics with good results. In this way the method of special study was universally applied in the mill. This brought into fuller play the enthusiasm of the mill cadres, backbone theorists and workers for studying the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and made the study movement gradually improve on the basis of popularization and become more popular under the guidance of improvement. Recalling this process, the responsible comrades of the Party committee said with deep conviction, "A special topic makes some difference."

How Special Topics Are Put Forth

Whether the subjects for study and discussion are properly given has a great deal to do with whether the study can deepen. Whether the subjects are properly put forth is again closely related to where these subjects come from. In the early part of March, for the sake of deepening the study, the Party committee of the mill gave a number of problems for everybody to study and discuss. However, many of the workshops still could not deepen their studies. What was the reason for that? The reason was that the problems were too broad and generalized. After summing up, the Party committee of the mill realized that it would never do for a small number of people to give problems behind closed doors, and the experience of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius has proved that good special topics generally come from the people. Thereupon members of the Party committee again studied the problems put forward by the masses, synthetized them into special topics and made the subjects more concrete. On the one hand they studied these special topics and on the other they turned them over to the masses for discussion. In this way, theoretical study was deepened from top to bottom in the whole mill.

If the special topics for study and discussion must come from the masses, does it mean that all problems put forth by the masses could be used as special topics? The Party committee of the Shanghai No. 5 Steel Mill has adopted an analytical attitude toward this question. Their method is to adopt those which are conducive to mastery of the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat centered on Chairman Mao's important instruction. Anything deviating from this correct orientation must be guided back to the correct orientatin.

At the beginning, there are more controversies among the comrades in the No. 7 workshop of this mill over the concrete method of distribution and wages. Members of the Party committee went to this workshop to study and discuss things with them and guided them to understand correctly the socialist principle of "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" from the plane of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of mastering this principle, they studied conscientiously such works of Marx and Engels as "The State and Revolution." Many workers, recalling their sufferings under the system of hired labor in the former society, realized that the socialist principle of "He who does not work, neither shall he eat" and "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" written into the new Constitution is a profound revolution against the centuries-old practice--the exploiters gained without work while the exploited worked without gain. At the same

time, they further comprehended Lenin's words: "'Bourgeois right' continues to prevail as long as products are divided 'according to the amount of labor performed'." They said, "We must on the one hand criticize the theory of 'distribution decides everything' as advocated by Lin Piao and his ilk and criticize their crime of actively enlarging bourgeois right. On the other hand, we must have an all-round understanding of the principle of socialist distribution and promote the communist work attitude."

Read, Investigate and Criticize According to Special Topics

The Party committee of the Shangai No. 5 Steel Mill holds that in order to study the special topics well, it is necessary to combine reading, investigation and criticism. When studying special topics, it is necessary to study first the instructions of Chairman Mao, the relevant quotations, and the original writings. It is necessary to carry out investigation and study on the basis of reading seriously and understand the Marxist principle with the aid of the facts obtained from the investigation and then to use the facts for criticizing the revisionist fallacies of the Lin Piao group on this problem. Reading, investigating and criticizing according to special topics in this way will deepen the study continuously.

When studying the problem of interrelations among the people after basic victory for the socialist transformation of the system of ownership, some people in the No. 8 workshop asked why after more than two decades of establishment of the government of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois right is still seriously exists in the interrelations among the people.

In the light of this question, they conscientiously studied the relevant discourses in the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, investigated the existence and impact of bourgeois right, summed up the experience of restricting bourgeois right in the interrelations among the people since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. Further, they criticized Lin Piao's theory "to benefit self and desire more is a law" and the Confucian-Mencian reactionary fallacies like "If a person is not for self, he will be destroyed by Heaven" as well as the counter-revolutionary crime of Lin Piao in actively enlarging and strengthening bourgeois right.

Through study, investigation and criticism, they came to understand clearly the question of the existence of bourgeois right in the interrelations among the people. They came to understand that as socialist society has emerged from capitalist society it is still stamped with the marks of the former society in the interrelations among the people, and such ideas as the bourgeois grade concept, egoism and mercenary mentality still exert an impact on the interrelations among the people under the socialist condition.

On the question of dealing with bourgeois right, the struggle between restriction and counter-restriction is still extremely violent. Because of this, even though after basic victory has been won for the socialist

transformation of the system of ownership, the new relationship between the people still cannot take shape and develop spontaneously, and a great deal of work and long-term struggle are still required in this direction. With their understanding raised, they raised their consciousness of restircting the bourgeois right. At present, they are criticizing further the idea of bourgeois right in their studies and are constantly adjusting the inter-relations among the people.

Exchanging the Results of Special Topic Study

By grasping a special topic in reading, discussion, investigation and criticism studies can be deepened. However, by mastering a special topic the theory of dictatorship of the proletariat is understood only from one side. Only by organizing exchange in time, synthetizing the gains obtained by various workshops and departments in their studies, enlightening each other and avoiding limitation and one-sidedness can the study movement develop more deeply on the basis of popularization.

How could bourgeois right be restricted? This is the question studied by many workshops. At the exchange meeting, the No. 8 workshop made a report on the results of study obtained from the angle of the inter-relations among the people, the No. 7 workshop gave an account of their studies with reference to "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," and the other workshops discussed their own experience and understanding with reference to different special topics. Through the exchange and forum, they systematically came to understand this question from various sides identified the reaction of bourgeois right (in the inter-relations and the sphere of distribution) on the system of ownership of enterprises, and identified the impact of the idea of bourgeois right on the leadership of the enterprises. The discussion and exchange of special topics in this manner gave the comrades in the mill a great enlightenment. In the past, the leadership cadre of a workshop always thought that the concept of hired labor was mainly reflected in the workers. Now, he came to see clearly that he primarily had the concept of hired labor in his own mind and lost sight of the enormous enthusiasm of the worker masses for socialism. Instead of placing politics in command, they blamed the people for not "working hard." He always wanted to offer some prize, impose some penalty and practice control, restriction and oppression. As for the prize system, although he did not speak out, he was always thinking of "buying" the "enthusiasm" of the workers. Labor was thus taken as a commodity and the workers were not regarded as the masters of the state and the enterprise. The discussion and exchange of special topics not only raised the awareness of this cadre but also heightened the consciousness of all in restricting the bourgeois right.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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IDEA OF BOURGEOIS RIGHT

It Is Imperative To Get Rid of the Idea of "Private Ownership of Knowledge"

by

Li Pin (李斌) of the Shanghai Normal University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1975)

Marx and Engels in this brilliant document, "The Communist Manifesto," pointed out: "The communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." For several thousand years, the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" has been a product of the system of private ownership, a vestige of the former society still existing in the socialist society and a kind of soil giving rise to the new bourgeoisie. If the proletariat wants to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres, it is necessary to get rid of the idea of "private ownership of knowledge."

All knowledge is created by the working people in their protracted practice of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. As a matter of fact it should belong to the working people. However, in a society dominated by the exploiting class, knowledge has always been regarded by the ruling class as their private property and is deeply stamped with the mark of that class. More than 2,000 years ago Confucius, the spokesman for the slave-owning class on the decline, and his disciples clamored: "Those who labor with their mind govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." They propagated the sinister stuff, "The student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer." They regarded those who labor with their mind as rulers "administrating by reason" those who labor with their strength and lording over the working people. They preached that having studied books and acquired knowledge they could get an official post and win the power to oppress and exploit the people.

In capitalist society, the antithesis between mental labor and physical labor reaches an apex and knowledge becomes a special commodity owned by the individual "to be sold at the right price" and a commodity for grabbing high profit. Knowledge is bought and sold for money: Patent rights for inventions, copy rights for books, prizes for theses and prices for diplomas. The amount of education received and the amount of knowledge possessed determine the amount of earnings and the position of office. Though they vigorously propagate "liberty" and "equality" verbally or in official writings in such a way that it appears everyone could acqauire fame, wealth and position by "relying on knowledge" and everyone is equal before knowledge, actually only the bourgeoisie and other spiritual aristocrats could enjoy the right to higher education. The nominal "equality" covers up actual inequality, and the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" becomes an out-and-out idea of bourgeois right. It becomes

a particularly inveterate prejudice of the exploiting class and the spiritual shackle which has long fettered the minds of the broad mass of intellectuals.

The socialist system has an incomparable and enormous superiority over the capitalist system. Owing to the change from private ownership to public ownership of the means of production under the socialist system, the difference between those who labor with their mind and those who labor with their strength has greatly diminished as compared with the basically antagonistic condition in the former society. However, just as socialist society has emerged from capitalist society, it is thus in every respect economically, morally and intellectually still stamped with the birth marks of the old society from whose womb it emerges. In this society, there inevitably exist the bourgeois right, the commodity system, distribution according to work, money as a medium of exchange, differences between the workers and the peasants, between town and the country, and between those who labor with their mind and those who labor with their strength, and the bourgeois right reflecting the three major differences is still corroding the soul of the people. It is precisely because the three major differences cannot be eliminated all at once, it still "tacitly recognizes unequal productive capacity of the workers as natural privileges," and those who labor with their brain are still as a whole in a superior position compared with those who labor with their strength. Because of this, the existence of the soil breeding and developing such idea of bourgeois right as "private ownership of knowledge" is also unavoidable. If we do not restrict it, it will inevitably give rise to a small handful of spiritual aristocrats who would monopolize culture and education in society, and in addition to that, will conspire to obtain privileges economically and politically. By then, the former state in which those who labor with their mind dominate over those who labor with their strength will appear again. At the same time, we must also realize that within a relatively long period the small handful of already toppled landlords and bourgeoisie will still enjoy a great superiority in the spheres of ideology and culture and they will keep on making use of this "hereditary domain" and in particular this spiritual weapon of "private ownership of knowledge" to mount attacks on the proletariat. As an ideological form and a superstructure, "private ownership of knowledge" actually is a kind of traditional prejudice of the exploiting class which has existed in the minds of the people for thousands of years. Because it possesses relative independence, it cannot vanish forthwith with the abolition of the system of private ownership. This determines that the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" will be rotting and poisoning our minds for a long time to come.

On the question of dealing with "private ownership of knowledge" should we restrict it, gradually weaken it and strive to create conditions for wiping it out or should we strengthen it and enlarge it? This question hitherto been an important content of the violent struggle between Marxism and revisionism. In the old school before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i actively pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and desperately strengthened and enlarged bourgeois right. They promoted the principle of "three-famous and three-high," practiced material incentives in a big way and gave all sorts of privileges to the bourgeois intellectuals. They

advocated the fallacy of "just by learning a special subject well one will become famous in future and will have everything." Under the pretext of "rescuing heritage," they wanted the educated young people to prostrate themselves at the feet of these bourgeois intellectuals and experts, and used knowledge as a trump card to contest strength with the proletariat. At that time, corrupted by the former idea of "private ownership of knowledge" many of the young people sought only to make a name for themselves and become a somebody, to rise to high office and get rich emolument, they were interested only in personal struggle and kept on gnawing at the stuff of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, and consequently embarked on the wrong road.

The great proletarian cultural revolution vigorous and dynamic has smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the workers have occupied the various spheres of the superstructure, the "May 7 Directive" and the "July 21 Directive" have been implemented, contingents of worker-peasant-soldier Marxist theorists are growing up strongly, educated young people are vigorously heading for the countryside and the intellectuals are more consciously taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants. All these enable the working people to acquire knowledge and the intellectuals to work as laborers and brought the cultural, educational and scientific and technical work to the orbit of serving proletarian politics. It is a powerful blow to the bourgeois right and a profound criticism of the traditional idea of "private ownership of knowledge."

However, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique hated this with a vengeance and were mortally afraid of it. They frantically opposed the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao, and hiding in their dark corner, maliciously slandered the sending of educated young people to the mountains and countryside as "punishment through labor in disguise." They also disseminated the business talk of "ten thousand fold profit," attempting to exploit this traditional idea of "private ownership of knowledge" to corrode the soul of the people. They still regarded knowledge as a rare commodity they could hoard and use as their capital for promotion and money-making, and instigated and incited a section of the people more seriously affected by the poison of the concept of bourgeois right to take the road of separating themselves from the workers and peasants, from practice and from manual labor.

The reality of class struggle and line struggle once again tells us that as long as there are classes and class struggle and former traditional ideas like bourgeois right and "private ownership of knowledge," the revisionists and the bourgeoisie new and old will invariably use these vestiges of the former society to bring up new bourgeois intellectuals on this piece of ground for breeding capitalism, using it as their social base for restoring capitalism.

In "A Great Beginning," the revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out, "Clearly, in order to abolish classes completely, it is not enough to overthrow the exploiters, the landlords and capitalists, not enough to abolish their rights of ownership; it is necessary also to abolish all

private ownership of the means of production, it is necessary to abolish the distinction between town and country, as well as the distinction between manual workers and brain workers. This requires a very long period of time."

Gradually diminishing until finally abolishing the distinction between those who labor with their mind and those who labor with their strength is an important task of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of fulfilling this task, we must wage a long arduous struggle, study consciously the important instruction of Chairman Mao on the question of theory, study properly the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and, by combining theory with practice, understand fully that "private ownership of knowledge" is one of the conditions and bourgeois elements rely on for their existence and reproduction. We must consciously smash the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" and struggle to consolidate the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

The most fundamental point of smashing the idea of "private ownership of knowledge" lies in consciously grasping the transformation of world outlook. At present, the world outlook of the majority of intellectuals in China is still bourgeois and still retains to varying degree the traditional idea of "private ownership of knowledge." Only by completely transforming their world outlook could they firmly resist the corrosion of the former ideas like bourgeois right and could they unreservedly contribute their knowledge and talent to the cause of the proletarian revolution. Chairman Mao said, "The change in world outlook is a fundamnetal change" and "we hope that the intellectuals of China will continue to make progress and that, in the course of work and study, they will become integrated with the workers and peasants. We hope they will not stop half-way, or, what is worse, slip back, for there will be no future for them in going backward." We must live up to the earnest expectation of Chairman Mao, actively throw ourselves into the three great revolutionary movements, more consciously take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers, gradually replace our bourgeois world outlook with the proletarian world outlook, become intellectuals welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers, make effort to be members of the formidable rank of workers and peasants, and contribute our strength to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and to the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

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WATER AND HIGHWAY TRANSPORT

China Tops Water and Highway Transport Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

china's water and highway transport workers have overfulfilled their quotas month after month this year.

the freight volume on major waterways in the first four months was 17.5 per cent above the same period last year, while the cargo-handling volume at major harbours rose by 6.2 per cent. transport targets for coal, petroleum, iron and steel, timber, mineral ore and other major supplies were fulfilled remarkably well.

in highway transport, both the passenger and freight volume and the freight turnover went up substantially.

workers and cadres on the water and highway transport fronts did good work last year in the deepening movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. this year, they have conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. cadres went to grassroots units and joined the workers in the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought at discussions, study classes and evening political schools, and together they put up blackboard bulletins and wall newspapers to promote the study. they became more clearly aware of the importance of their work for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and showed a greater enthusiasm for building socialism.

workers at yangtze river ports and coastal harbours raised the slogan: "study revolutionary theory and do better loading and unloading", and launched campaigns to increase the cargo-handling volume. harbour workers of shanghai, tsingtao and chinhuangtao overfulfilled the transport quotas for the first quarter and set the highest monthly records in april.

CANE-SUGAR PRODUCTION

South China Province Increases Cane-Sugar Output

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 2, 1975)

kwangtung province, one of china's leading sugar producers, has reported a considerable increase in cane-sugar output in the 1974-1975 pressing period, as compared with the previous season. it had a fairly high output for three successive seasons.

since the beginning of the latest refining season, the workers of sugar refineries in various places of kwangtung have made a conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this has further fired their enthusiasm for socialism. they pledged to make efforts to produce more and better sugar for the revolution. the workers of two sugar refineries in two counties made many technical innovations and tapped potential.

kwangtung province had another good harvest of sugarcane last year. fushan prefecture, a major sugarcane base in the province, achieved a record output of sugarcane last year and of sugar in the last refining season. the prefecture's sugar output accounts for 40 per cent of the province's total.

FACTORY RUN BY HOUSEWIVES

Housewives Run Factory Well in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 1, 1975)

a motorcar spare-parts repair plant run by housewives in changchun, capital of northeast china's kirin province, was cited at a national transport conference.

founded in 1966, the "march 8" motorcar spare-parts plant now has 180 workers, mostly women. it specializes in repairing oil, gas and water pressure pumps and cylinders.

inspired by the newspaper accounts of how the workers' wives at the taching oilfield joined in

socialist revolution and construction, woman dependents of workers of the road building machinery brigade of the kirin provincial transport bureau proposed to start a factory.

the party organization of the bureau approved their application and allotted them a part of the equipment and appointed experienced workers to give them technical guidance.

at first they could only do rust removing. later they learned to repair accessories before they mastered the skill of repairing motorcar spare-parts such as oil, gas and water pressure pumps and cylinders.

eighty per cent of the plant's equipment was made by the women workers themselves. in repairing cylinder the 12 processes called for jig borer, surface milling machine and radial drilling machine. the women workers made the equipment by indigenous methods in the spirit of self-reliance with a few hundred yuan. one of the machine tools does drilling, milling and lathing.

the plant now repairs cylinders for a dozen cities in kirin and neighbouring provinces. recently a new workshop has been added to make gasoline filters.

the women workers said: "we should do our best to produce what the country needs so as to contribute more to socialist construction."

on learning that the extensively used cation exchange resin was in urgent demand, they decided to produce it. in the absence of air conditioning and other devices, they used ice to lower workshop temperature and made gas masks by themselves. they learned the technique from a chemical works in tientsin and successfully trial produced the resin in a week's time. tests proved the sample to be up to standard.

the plant's nursery and canteen have helped relieve the housewives of their household chores.

CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

Peking Gala Party in Honor of International Children's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1975)

over 70,000 children gathered at a gala party in the chungshan park here today to warmly celebrate the international children's day.

about 1,000 foreign children were guests at today's gala party.

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, came to the park and offered holiday greetings to the children.

appearing among the children were also leading members of the preparatory groups for china's trade union, communist youth league and women's congresses and leading members of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the peking municipal trade union council, the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league and the peking municipal women's federation.

the full-day events began early this morning, when children flocked to the chungshan park where red banners, colourful ribbons, palace lanterns and bouquets blended with green pine and cypress trees. newly-painted picture corridors featured the healthy growth of the chinese children under the nourishment of mao tsetung thought. under the lush green vine shelves, copies of children's revolutionary songs were on exhibition. numerous colourful balloons were dancing in the breeze. two red balloons were trailed with streams reading "study well" and "make progress every day". among the huge slogans in the park were "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "earnestly study chairman mao's important instruction on the question of theory exclamation" "be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat exclamation" "continue to broaden, deepen and persevere in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius exclamation" "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" and "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation"

little red soldiers presented many songs and dances in praise of the great leader chairman mao, the great communist party of china and the great socialist motherland. many children enjoyed a wushu exhibition show given by a spare-time sports school. the peking puppet theatre offered new puppet song and dance items specially for the day.

while celebrating their festival, the little red soldiers and other children remember with affection their little friends living in taiwan province. at one of the centres, when a group of children from families of taiwan origin finished the song "taiwan must be illuminated by the red sun" in kaoshan and peking dialects, the children audience gave an enthusiastic applause, expressing their firm conviction that taiwan province of the motherland will surely be liberated.

the chungshan park today was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between children of china and other countries. on the bank of the rear moat, some foreign children joined their chinese schoolmates in singing in chinese "i have friends all over the five continents". they are pupils from the hsiyi primary school in haitien district. warm applause burst out from the music hall in the centre of the park, as some dozens of australian children on the visiting rosny children choir sang australian and chinese songs. at an amusement centre, three cambodian children all hit the "enemy plane" with an electrically-powered "anti-aircraft gun". delighted, their little chinese friends presented them with festival pictures and showered them with congratulations on their successful performance as well as on the great victory of the indochinese peoples in the struggle to win national liberation.

taking part in today's activities were model workers in children's education, worker-peasant-soldier instructors, and some revolutionary cadres and neighbourhood activists who have warmly helped pupils arrange their out-of-school activities.

over the past few days, many neighbourhood communities and schools in peking have organized "june 1" get-togethers, reports or performances for children. kindergartener sports exhibitions have also been held at the city level and in various districts and communities.

TIBETAN CHILDREN

Primary School Shows New Life of Tibetan Children

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 2, 1975)

a visit to a primary school in lhasa, capital of the tibet autonomous region, shows the changes in the life of the children on the "roof of the world".

the school named lihsin (fostering the new) is among the many set up since the democratic reform in 1959. its 700 pupils are generally children of emancipated tibetan serfs and slaves. the school has more than 20 teachers trained since 1959, and most of them come from families of tibetan serfs. before liberation, there was not a single school on the vast tibetan plateau for children of slaves and serfs who did not even have personal liberty, to say nothing of the right to education. in those days, it was difficult to find a poor herdsman who could read and write. today the tibetan people have thousands of teachers of their own nationality.

as the bell rang to dismiss the classes, the lively children rushed to the grounds. to play tugs of war, basketball, football or shuttle-cocks or do running exercises. some of them were members of the school's track and field team who would take part in a children's sports meet.

members of the art troupe presented songs and dances at the school yesterday in celebration of june 1, international children's day. some of the items are created by themselves. prior to the performance, a group of pupils were admitted into the organization of little red soldiers.

people who have been in lhasa before the democratic reform will surely remember the hundreds of young vagrants wandering through the streets, barefoot children in rags singing and begging for a living, and even pale, emaciated kids grappling with dogs for food to fill their stomaches.

all this is gone forever. today all the children of the labouring people have an opportunity to go to school. the tibet autonomous region now has well over 3,000 primary schools with an enrolment of 167,000, more than three times the figure in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. school education is also conducted in outlying mountainous and pastoral areas with a sparse population.

the leadership and teachers of the lihsin primary school pay special attention to political and ideological education. they often invite emancipated serfs to give the children class education by telling them about their own sufferings in the old society and contrasting these with their happiness in the new. students are organized to learn industrial and agricultural production in factories and in the countryside. the school has its own base for the pupils to do physical labour which varies in form with the different age groups. this instills into them a love for socialism, for the collective, for physical labour and for the labouring people.

jampa gesang, who is in charge of the school, said that nurtured by the party, the children are growing wholesomely. to study for the revolution and perform good deeds for the collective is their common goal. many handed in money and other things they happened to pick up. the pupils also repair desks and stools by themselves. every class has its "little red soldier service group" to help residents in the neighbourhood to do household work. when a bereaved old man living nearby fell ill, some little red soldiers from the school cleaned his room and prepared food for him for three years, because they wanted this former slave in the old society to enjoy happiness in the new.

TRADITIONAL SPORT FOR CHILDREN

Chinese Children Fond of Traditional Sport

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1975)

wushu, an age-old form of boxing and sword play in china, is very much liked by children and young people today.

the party and the government pay attention to spreading this form of sport among the younger generation.

since it became a national competitive event, great number of children and teenagers have taken part in it every year. the peking spare-time junior sports school, situated near the scenic peihai park, conducts special classes in wushu. the sport is also included in physical training programmes in many primary and middle schools

throughout the country. hsiyang county in shansi province, where the nationally famous tachai production brigade is located, has a children's wushu team often performing for workers, peasants and soldiers.

at the mayingwan primary school in lunghsi county in northwest china's kansu province, over 80 per cent of the pupils have taken to the sport. the school has a selected wushu team of 16 boys and girls in the 7-11 age group. beginning 1973, they have been given basic training in their spare time and have so far learned to do three elementary sets of boxing exercises, play swords, broadswords and cudgels, and perform bare-handed encounters. the shows they presented in nearby production brigades and counties were appreciated by the masses.

young wushu athletes are acting as envoys promoting international friendship and cultural exchange. a chinese junior wushu delegation visited japan in 1974. another delegation which visited mexico and the united states of america last year and a chinese wushu troupe now in england included many young athletes. they have won praises for their sprightly performances of chinese boxing and weapon exercises.

the sport is gaining popularity among old and young alike. many middle-aged and old people have developed a liking for it, and have taken up training with members of their families.

RETIRED CADRE

Retired Cadre Helps Educate School Children

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 1, 1975)

a retired cadre who worked and fought in yenan, for years centre of the chinese revolution, is one of the best liked voluntary instructors among primary school pupils in sian, capital of northwest china's shensi province. communist party member liang chi-min is a voluntary instructor in one of sian's 500 after-school activity stations open to the pupils in their off hours and on week-ends and holidays. among the 1,600 such instructors in the city are retired workers, veteran cadres and fighters, outstanding teachers and family members of workers. sparetime studies, sports and recreation as well as social and political activities are arranged for the kids.

voluntary instructors educate children and teenagers in the revolutionary tradition. the station where liang chi-min works has been built in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle.

in the beginning, the poorly equipped station did not appeal to the children. liang gathered them around and told them the story about the days in yenan. without desks and stools, he and his comrades simply sat on the hillslopes for lectures on marxism-leninism and took notes on their knees. in the most difficult days under the kuomintang blockade, stationery was scarce, and comrades practised writing on sand with twigs. this moved the children. presently they started to make small stools and makeshift ping pong tables with used bricks. in this way they equipped the station by their own hands.

seeing that some children were fond of spraying tap water for fun, liang invited a veteran worker from the water works to tell the story of tap water in sian. before liberation the poor people in the city had to drink bitter, turbid water on the excuse of building a water works, the kuomintang reactionaries extorted much money from the local population. despite their hue and cry lasting for a dozen years, a water tower had partly gone up on the eve of liberation. it was the people's government that built a water works shortly after liberation to provide the inhabitants with clean tap water. from this the children saw that the water readily supplied today comes from the party's leadership and the industrious labour of the workers. a dozen of them formed a group to take care of the faucets and tell other kids not to waste any water.

liang chi-min asked amateur artists in the neighbourhood to produce serial pictures and posters for exhibitions on such themes as "remember the past miseries and treasure today's happiness", "our childhood", "does tap water come by itself?", and "a message from the trees". instead of damaging trees and plants, the children developed a habit of protecting them. liang educates the children in the spirit of "the good eighth company on the nanking road" which, stationed in a business district in a metropolis, sets a fine example in combating the corrupting influence of bourgeois ideology. he also encourages them to learn from lei feng, the late young fighter of the people's liberation army who is known for his warm love for the people, his clear-cut class stand and his style of plain living and hard work.

MOUNTAINEERING

Peking Press Features Photos of Chinese Mountaineers on World's Highest Peak

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

the "people's daily" and other peking papers today give frontpage prominence and devoted the fourth page to photographs of the conquest by the chinese mountaineering expedition of the world's highest peak -- qomolangma feng -- on may 27, and feature a hsinhua report on chinese scientists' latest comprehensive survey in the qomolangma feng region.

under the heading "the red flag snaps on top of the qomolangma feng", the "people's daily" frontpages a photo taken by hou sheng-fu, one of the nine chinese summiters, showing chinese mountaineers planting a three-metre red metal surveying device and unfurling the five-star red flag after they scaled the world's highest peak.

the paper devotes the fourth page to eight photos of the chinese mountaineering expedition under the headline "on perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety -- the chinese mountaineering expedition once again ascends the world's highest peak". they are: (1) chinese male and female summiters plant a three-metre red metal surveying device on the qomolangma feng (photo taken by darphuntso, member of the expedition); (2) heroic mountaineers successfully scale the qomolangma feng after conquering precipitous slopes and overcoming countless hardships and hazards; (3) chinese mountaineers unfurling the five-star red flag on the world's highest peak; (4) chinese mountaineers planting the three-metre red metal surveying device on the summit; (5) a chinese summiter shooting film on top of the qomolangma feng; (6) phanthog (female), deputy leader of the chinese mountaineering expedition, and her comrades-in-arms on their final assault on the world's highest peak; (7) chinese mountaineers inching their way towards the peak against a strong gale in the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death"; and (8) mountaineers pitching their assault camp at 8,680 metres above sea level.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Wushu Troupe Ends London Performances

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 1, 1975)

the chinese wushu troupe visiting england ended two-week's performances in the capital yesterday. it will visit manchester and continue to perform traditional chinese boxing and sword-display there.

during its stay here, the troupe gave 14 performances to more than 30,000 spectators. the audiences included many who came from other cities and the continent especially to see the troupe perform. quite a few saw the programme several times, many with their families.

audiences gave the troupe a warm reception. many presented flowers; others went backstage during the intervals to congratulate the chinese artists. the troupe and the chinese embassy received scores of letters acclaiming the troupe and the programme.

british papers carried articles and photos describing the display of traditional chinese martial arts. the "daily express" said, "what makes this display of martial sports so fascinating is the speed and grace of the artists, who combine acrobatic and balletic skills with fantastic polish." it adds, "their movements are stunningly timed." the "times" (london) described the art as an "elegantly virile dance". the chinese programme was televised by the british broadcasting corporation.

dame evelyn denington, chairman of the greater london council, and sung chi-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, gave receptions in honour of the visiting chinese troupe. overseas chinese held a get-together with the chinese artists.

the troupe was also enthusiastically received when it visited factories and schools and on sight-seeing tours of the city.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gives Banquet to Celebrate Anniversary of Cuba-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Havana, May 31, 1975)

lu chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cuba, gave a banquet yesterday evening to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the cuba-china friendship association.

attending the banquet were president of the association baldomero alvarez rios, representatives of the cuban institute for friendship with other peoples and chinese residents in cuba.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

dr. b. morin, president of the french cardiological centre of the north in paris, and his wife and two others in their party left here for home by air today at the end of their visit to china.

the french guests arrived in china on may 18 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese academy of medical sciences. while in china they toured peking, yenan, shanghai and nanking where they called at hospitals, made academic reports and held discussions with chinese medical workers.

huang chia-szu, leading member of the chinese academy of medical sciences gave a dinner in honour of the french guests.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Yao Wen-yuan Meets German Communist Party (M-L) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the german communist party (marxist-leninist) led by chairman ernst aust.

present on the occasion were keng piao and chang hsiang-shan, head and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

comrade yao wen-yuan gave a dinner for the delegation after the meeting.

NPC Vice Chairman Li Su-wen Meets Workers' Delegation from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the workers' delegation from the federal republic of germany led by karlheinz hutter, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the german communist party.

present were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and ou tang-liang and chien ta-tung, leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the shizuoka prefecture friendship delegation made up of local officials and people of various walks of life. leader of the delegation is toshihiko ide, deputy leaders are yoshitada uematsu and taizo hasegawa and secretary general is ikuzo sakai.

present on the occasion was chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service.

since its arrival in peking on may 29, the japanese delegation has visited a factory, a middle school and places of historical interest. the delegation's visiting programme also includes shihchiachuang, wuhan, shanghai and soochow.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Mexican Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

vice-premier wang chen met this afternoon with victor bravo, secretary for public education of mexico, madame bravo, and the mexican government educational delegation he is leading. the vice-premier had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present at the meeting were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife.

present were minister of education chou jung-hsin, director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry lin ping, and leading members of departments concerned sheng li-hua, hu shou-hsin and cheng yu-chen.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Romanian Post and Tele-communications Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 31, 1975)

a post and tele-communications agreement between the people's republic of china and the romanian socialist republic was signed here today.

the agreement was signed by chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of post and tele-communications, and traian dudas, romanian minister of transport and tele-communications, on behalf of their governments.

the signing ceremony was attended by leading members of the romanian ministry of transport and tele-communications and the ministry of foreign affairs, and by all members of the chinese post and tele-communications delegation and chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan.

the chinese delegation led by chung fu-hsiang left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to romania.

during its stay in this country, the delegation visited post and tele-communications units and industrial enterprises in bucharest, brasov, sibiu, mehedinti, constanta and other places and was accorded a warm and friendly reception everywhere. 1

Chinese Goodwill Visiting Group Concludes Tour of Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 31, 1975)

a chinese goodwill visiting group left here for home today after a 19-day tour of romania. the group is led by hsu yun-pei, standing committee member of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

yesterday morning, iosif uglar, executive political committee member and secretary of the central committee of the romanian communist party, received the group and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese guests.

during its stay in romania, the chinese group visited industrial enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, state farms, cultural and health establishments in 12 counties and cities including bucharest, cluj and constanta. the chinese guests were accorded enthusiastic reception and welcome everywhere by local cadres and people.

Chinese Youth Handball Team Visits Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 31, 1975)

a chinese youth handball team led by chang shu-wu left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to romania.

the chinese team visited bucharest and other cities of romania and held friendly competitions with handball teams of a number of factories and schools.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Sri Lanka Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with dr. sivali hansasara ratwatte, younger brother of prime minister of sri lanka sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike and director general of export promotion of sri lanka, and his wife.

present at the meeting was sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda.

present were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned kuo tung-chun and lin ching.

the sri lanka friends will shortly leave peking to visit other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 1, 1975)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president, prime minister, minister of defence and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of the democratic republic of the sudan, met here this morning the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by pi ting-chun, commander of the foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army. they had a friendly talk.

president nimeri and the chinese guests had a group photo taken after the meeting.

lieutenant-general bashir mohamed ali, chief of staff of the sudanese people's armed forces, was present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador chang yueh was also present.

the chinese delegation visited on may 29 the friendship textile mill at hassaheisa, gezira province, where it was accorded a warm welcome by the local people, sudanese and chinese workers building the mill. then it took helicopter for a bird's-eye view of gezira fields and the blue nile bridge under construction.

it also visited an armoured unit on may 28 and was warmly welcomed by the sudanese officers and men.

CHINA AND THAILAND

NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Thai MP Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 2, 1975)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly talk here this morning with all members of the goodwill mission of members of the parliament of the democrat party from thailand led by pichai rattakul.

the members of the delegation are lek nana, yuad lertrit, pricha musikul and saravudh niyomsap.

present on the occasion were chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned cheng jui-sheng and ma chia-chun.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Oil Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 1, 1975)

the trinidad and tobago oil mission led by overand padmore, minister of national security and acting minister of petroleum and mines, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

among the members of the mission were patrick manning, parliamentary secretary in the ministry of industry and commerce, ovid fernandes, special adviser to the minister of petroleum and mines, and samuel martin, senior economist in the ministry of finance.

greeting the mission at the airport were kang shih-en and sun hsiao-feng, minister and vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a frank, friendly conversation here this morning with the delegation of the american society of newspaper editors led by eugene c. patterson, editor of the "st. petersburg times", and with chairman of the associated press paul miller.

present on the occasion were lu ying, chief leading member of the "people's daily"; li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration; peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency; and tang wen-sheng, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade Banquet in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, May 31, 1975)

colonel-general dusan pekic, deputy chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, held a banquet here today in honour of the visiting military friendship delegation of the chinese people's liberation army led by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the banquet was attended by colonel-general branislav joksovic, assistant chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, and other generals and high-ranking officers.

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng was also present.

dusan pekic and hsiang chung-hua spoke at the banquet.

dusan pekic said in his speech: "we highly appraise the efforts made by the great and revolutionary chinese people in the struggle against superpower hegemony and monopoly in contemporary world." he pointed out that "we especially appreciate the sympathy and support given by the people's republic of china to the peoples' liberation movements in the world."

pekic expressed the conviction that the visit of the chinese military friendship delegation "will make contributions to the further deepening and developing of the cooperation and friendship between our two countries and two armies."

in reply hsiang chung-hua said: the yugoslav people are a people with revolutionary tradition who ardently love independence and freedom. in the great anti-fascist war, the yugoslav people and their armed forces, led by president tito, waged an indomitable struggle against the german and italian fascists. they finally defeated the aggressors, won the liberation of the motherland, thus making a world famous important contribution to the just cause of the anti-fascist war.

hsiang chung-hua added: "yugoslavia perseveres in non-aligned policy, is opposed to imperialist power politics and hegemonism, and also to foreign control, subversion, interference and threats and wages a resolute struggle against plots which endanger yugoslavia's

security and independence. the yugoslav people and army, with will and determination of defying tyranny and daring to fight, maintain sharp vigilance, enforce all-people defence and are making unremitting and fruitful efforts to defend state sovereignty and national independence. we express admiration for this and resolutely support your just struggle."

referring to the sino-yugoslav relations, hsiang chung-hua pointed out that "both china and yugoslavia are developing countries and belong to the third world. we are friendly countries. either in the past anti-fascist war or in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism today, the peoples of our two countries always support and encourage each other."

he expressed heartfelt thanks to yugoslav friends for their enthusiastic reception extended to the chinese military friendship delegation.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on the same day, dusan pekic and other top-ranking yugoslav generals had a meeting with the chinese military friendship delegation in a friendly atmosphere. accompanied by dusan pekic, the chinese delegation visited an exhibition of arms and military equipment.

END

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